The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 375 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY LIBRARY OF IRELAND SECRETARY

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Night but Four of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
Second Appearance of the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Son.
On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 17,
The performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama of
EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING.
Mr. Cuzzy ... Mr. H. Webb
Emily ... Mrs. H. Webb
To be followed by Callisthenic Exercises by Herr NICOLO DEULIN,
and his Talented Family.
After which the Laughable Farce, entitled
A MIDDY ASHORE.
Betty Waters ... Miss Lydia Thompson
To be followed by the Laughable Interlude, entitled
Katherine Kloper ... PAS DE FASCINATION ... Miss Lydia Thompson
To conclude with the
OURANG-OUTANG; OR THE RUNAWAY MONKEY.
The Ourang Outang ... Herr Nicolo Deulin
Private Boxes, 1l. 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at
Pit, 1s., 7½, 1s.; Lower Pit, 6d. Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at
Upper ditto, 1½. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private
Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS,
Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
This Garden open every evening at 6 o'clock.
This week an entire change of performance. New Comic Entertainment by M. Hallez, entitled Vol au Vent.
Juvenile Concert and Ballet, by Miss Martigny, assisted by the Corps de Ballet.
Juvenile dancer by Miss Martigny, assisted by the Corps de Ballet.
The amusing Marionettes, from the Crystal Palace, the Glasgow and London Theatres.
Mr. T. Finnet, the Celebrated Buffo Singer, with a variety of mirth-stirring songs.
Mr. Hartz, the Wizard of the World, with his astonishing performances in the Magic Art, in the course of the evening.
Monsieur Hallez, will dance a Hornpipe.
Monsieur Hallez, will dance a Hornpipe.
At 10 o'clock, a Grand Display of FIRE WORKS by Mr. Kirby.
On Friday, 20th, the performances will be for the benefit of the Manager.
The Lessee reserves the right of excluding objectionable persons.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.: Concert Hall, Reserved Seats, 6d.

GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES.
Under the Immediate Patronage of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
AT THE ROTUNDO GARDENS, Dublin,
On MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860, open to all Ireland, for Gentlemen exclusively, sanctioned of by the undermentioned Committee.—

J. J. B. LaTouche, Esq.	R. Christian, Esq.
Captain Bland, 76th Regiment.	Captain Hearn, 70th Regt.
H. R. Murray, Esq.	T. H. Brunskill, Esq.

Honorary Secretary.—J. J. D. La Touche, Esq.
A Four Mile Race for a splendid Champion's Belt, and a Gold Medal.—Second—A large Silver Medal. Third—A Silver Medal.
One Hundred Yards Flat Race—First—A large Champion Silver Medal. Second—A Silver Medal. And a Champion Silver Medal for 1st, and Silver Medal for second, of each for the following Athletic Games:—Vaulting with the Hands, Vaulting with the Pole, Running High Leap, Throwing Heavy Weight; and Flat Race for Youths under 18 years of age, distance 100 yards.
Entrance to Competed—For the Four Mile Race, 10s., and for each of the other Games, 2s. 6d. Entries to be made to John J. Digges La Touche, Esq., Honorary Secretary, by letter only, directed Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin. Colours to be named at same time.
Entries close on Friday Next, July 20.
The Belts and Medals are in course of manufacture by Messrs. Waterhouse and Company, and are on view at their Establishment, Dame-street.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
GREAT TEN-MILE FOOT RACE, for £100, between Mr. F. JACKSON, the Celebrated American Deer, and Mr. J. LEVETT, also the Cuckoo, of Dublin.
This great Match will be decided on MONDAY NEXT JULY 23.
Gates open at Four, and the men to be at the mark at five o'clock precisely.
Admission—Reserved Promenade, 1s.; Back Ground, 6d.
For further particulars see "Bell's Life in London."

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION,
On MONDAY, JULY 30th.
Prizes will be given for
A HURDLE RACE,
Distance 400 yards, subject to champion competition rules; also,
A SCRATCH RACE,
Distance half a mile; open to all.
J. J. D. LATOUCHE, Esq., Secretary.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.—REFRESHMENTS.
Any parties wishing to supply the Gardens with Refreshments on Monday next, July 23rd, and Monday, July 30th, must make immediate application to Mr. J. LEVETT, College Hotel, College-street.

ONE POUND REWARD.
LOST, since the 29th June last, a small Red Terrier DOG, head ears and short tail, smooth hair, and in good condition; the property of W. G. Doherty, Esq., J.P. Any person returning the same to his residence, or give such information as may lead to the recovery of the animal shall receive the above Reward. Information will be received by any of the Constabulary at Sligo.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.
Admission, One Shilling.
Family Tickets for Four Persons ... 2s. 6d.
Season Tickets ... 3s. 6d.
Catalogues Four-pence.
Admission in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, ONE PENNY.
(By order) B. MULREANIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
MONDAY, 16th JULY, 1860.
At the Prize Examination in Forensic Medicine, given by Professor Geoghegan, Mr. JOHN BERRY MULOCK obtained First Prize, and Mr. EDWARD MOSS Second, out of eight competitors.

ON THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 17, 1860, the Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS, will (D.V.) deliver an Address in the CENTENARY CHAPEL, Stephen's-green, South, on "Theatre Preaching in London, and its Effects," commencing at Seven o'clock. Admission Free, but a Special Collection will be taken up to aid the Funds of the Dublin South Circuit.

UNITED BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE-READER'S AND SOLDIERS' SOCIETY,
Offices, 3, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Soldiers' Institute—1, MERCHANTS'-QUAY.
A MEETING on behalf of the Soldiers will be held (D.V.) in LEINSTER-STREET CHURCH SCHOOLHOUSE, Blackrock, on TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 17, 1860.
The Chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock Noon.
A large Committee of the Hibernian Auxiliary of the Society will attend and give details of the objects and operations of the Society.
The attendance of all persons interested in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of our Soldiers is earnestly and affectionately requested.
This Society has at present 81 Agents,* employed as follows:—

In England	28	In Ireland	9
"Channel Isles	2	"India	10
"Ionian Isles	1	"Gibraltar	1
"China	1		

Funds are being raised for 22 Readers for Regiments, specially named, and now serving—

In India	13	In China	2
"Gibraltar	1	"Tasmania	1
"W. Indies	1	"Canada	1
"Mauritius	1	"N. Scotia	1

*Including the "Havelock" Reader, at Barnacks'on, the "Lawrence" Reader, at Lucknow, and Miss attached to Regiments specially.
Subscriptions and Donations will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries; by the Assistant Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 3, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin; and by Messrs. La Touche and Co., Bank, Castle-street.
A Collection will be made after the meeting.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RATHGAR.—The Foundation-stone of the Presbyterian Church, Rathgar, will be laid (D.V.) by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at Twelve o'clock. A Soiree will be held in the evening of the same day in the Metropolitan Hall, when the Rev. Dr. Cooke, the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Belfast, the Rev. Dr. Stuart, New York, Rev. John Hall, Rev. Henry Wallace, and others, will address the meeting.
Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock. Tickets to admit to the Soiree price 1s 6d.; and Free Tickets to belong to the laying of the Foundation-stone may be procured of Messrs. Robertson and Hardy, Sackville-street; Herbert, Robertson, and Carson, Grafton-street; Rouse, Stephen's-Green; and Haslam, Baltimore-road.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients and the entire indispensable for their support, render a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.
Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which 4,000 Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,823 patients have been prescribed for.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN RAIG, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

IT'S MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a copy (free) of the receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that ... he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to ... 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
22, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of (twenty-five years' practical experience, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Associate of the Royal Society in Edinburgh, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fees—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET,
Mountjoy-Square.
Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen ... from six a.m. to ten p.m.
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

From six a.m. to ten a.m.	2s. 6d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m.	2s. 6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m.	1s. 6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six to family)	
From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m.	10s. 6d.
Russian Vapour Chamber.	
Without Medication	2s. 6d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs	3s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, simple	1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated	2s. 6d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreutzbrunn, and Schlangenbad	2s. 6d.
Spa-water Bath	2s. 6d.

Artificial Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Druitt's, Barnges and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c.,
From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.
No extra charge is made for these Baths, subsequent to the use of the former Bath.
A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager.
Mr. HUGH GILLIS.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.P., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Longford.
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK.
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery.
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK.
The Right Honourable Lord DUNSANY.
The Right Honourable LORD STUART DE DECIES.
Lord Lieutenant County Waterford.
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin.
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS LEMONDE, Bart., D.L., Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart.,
Major RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart., D.L.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT, late 11th Lancers,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
P. WALTER SHIPMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	F. AUSTIN SUFFLE, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	J. A. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.
Captain RATHBORNE,	HENRY M'HENRY, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq.,
JAMES MOORE, Esq.,	ROBERT M'KENNY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,	ARTHUR W. LAUDER, Esq.
EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.	

HONORARY SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
BANKERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
His MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., in conversation in the House of Commons, "*that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services*" whilst it is believed, from good authority, "*that if the Irish People evince any strong desire to have the Volunteer Force,*" the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, "*will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes.*"
COLONEL FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to bring a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.
The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which, has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is confined to within its brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.
The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of associating themselves with the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.
The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.
Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.
The Committee meet every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the Enrolment of Members for the intended ROYAL IRISH GUARDS, and DUBLIN RIFLE BRIGADE.
Dublin, 12th July, 1860.

TO THE CLERGY, GENTRY, AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.
GENTLEMEN,
THE lamented death of the late respected and esteemed Member HAYES leaves a vacancy in the representation of your highly influential county.
I beg to offer myself to your notice, and to solicit your support. My political sentiments are of that Conservative character which I believe to be in accordance with the views entertained by a great majority of the important constituency which I have the honour to address.
The long connection of my family with the county, and the property which they hold in it, must necessarily give me a deep interest in its welfare. Every measure that has a tendency to develope the resources will, therefore, afford a peculiar stimulus to my exertions.
While I promise to devote much of my time to those Parliamentary duties upon which our every interest most importantly hereinafter, I can also assure you that I shall earnestly support such more general measures as shall appear to me to be consistent with those well-tried principles which are the security of our institutions.
I shall do myself the honour of personally soliciting the support of the Clergy, Gentry, and Electors of the County, at the earliest opportunity.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, HAMILTON.
Chesterfield House, 28th June, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the discussion in the Rath-row Class, behind 17, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, July 17, 1860, at Eight o'clock.
Subject—"THE CARMELITE'S CLOTH OF GRACE—Is Salvation by Dr. Spratt's brown, or Canon Grimley's red, Scapular taught in Dr. Cullen's Bible?"
President—Rev. C. F. M'Carthy, A.M.
These are the words said to have been used by the Blessed Virgin when she gave the Scapular to Simon Stock in the Carmelite Convent in Cambridge, A.D. 1251:—
"Receive, most beloved son, the Scapular of thy order, a sign of my confraternity, a privilege both to thee and to all Carmelites, in which he that dieth shall not suffer eternal fire. A badge of safety, a defence in dangers, a sign of the covenant of peace and everlasting alliance."—Treatise on Scap., p. 26.
Why are no miracles wrought by the Scapular now? How many can Dr. Spratt's red stone and prayer for His Sanctity show?
Can Dr. Spratt tell what has become of the original Scapular made in heaven and given to Simon Stock?
What event is said to have taken place in the City of Chester, A.D. 1317?—
"In this procession, amongst other religious, the Father Carmelites were also present, who, bearing aloft upon a wooden station of the most pure Virgin Mary, which was held in great veneration, many of them bowed down their heads and saluted the said sacred Virgin, saying, Ave Maria. At the same time the relics did flow down the head of the said Virgin Mary, and streaming forth a finger, which, before was doubled, pointed to the religious Carmelites, and with a distinct voice pronounced three times these words—" Behold, these are the Carmelites, who are zealous on the Scapular, p. 30. C. M. Warren, 31, Upper Ormond-quay.
FatherFox, on Sunday evening, in Clarendon-street Chapel, said—"Many have come to this place from curiosity, to see and hear what was going on, and they looked at her statue, they were moved to send up a little prayer in her honour, through the statue, to her, and through her to her Divine Son; and they by this means received grace to be reconciled to the Church, and lead better lives."
He further said—"A celebrated Father of the Church has stated that none were ever saved without Mary's assistance in some way or another."
Did he refer to what Pio Nono put in his letter to Dr. Cullen concerning the Blessed Virgin—"By whom every faithful soul is said by myself to be saved"?
Does Mr. Fox wear the brown Scapular, and believe it saves from fire, and water, and false, and sickness, and from purgatory still half?
Does he believe all the miracles of the Scapular books? If not, why not?
The rev. Dr. Spratt, and all his priests, and those of Clarendon-street and Rathmines, are specially invited to discuss this question.
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.
HALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C. P. Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c.; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Treasurer—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Packenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Crampton.
Secretary—Hon G HANDCOCK, T J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, MD.
Committee—Mrs Wolesley, Mrs R P Blackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Phillip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hewkin, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Fristoe, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolesley, M A Sandford, Esq; Rev J W G Carroll.
BANKERS—HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P; Hon. ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P; Secs. Rev. W. G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, Rev.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit a continuance of it.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The establishment of the laundry and dryingroom (which would no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy if the means be more this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st.; at the Institution, Sall's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1838.
Office—8, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage were presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and thus being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were most reluct to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the present month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £50 a year; and on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to their assistance, at least, of these poor little ones whom the peculiar path in which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them not only to meet their present liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.
Sums already received—

Rev. R. H. Alexander, Esq.,	£1 0 0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1 0 0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	0 10 0
Mrs. Wood,	0 10 0
A Gentleman,	0 5 0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	0 5 0
Charles Wood, Esq.,	0 5 0
Hans Hamilton Wood, Esq.,	0 5 0
A Protestant	0 5 0
Mrs. E. Geoghegan	0 5 0
R. Mayne, Esq.,	0 5 0
General Hall,	0 5 0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	0 5 0
Miss Armour,	0 5 0
A Friend to the Orphan,	0 5 0
John Clerk, Esq.,	0 5 0
A Protestant,	0 5 0
Anonymous, Bangor,	0 5 0
C. Ganson, Esq.,	0 5 0
Lady Crofton,	0 10 0
E. Batty, Esq.,	0 5 0

Office, 8, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
8th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Cit. | Honorary Secs.
J. H. MONAHAN, Cit.

Education.

GRACEHILL MORAVIAN ACADEMY, NEAR BALLYMENA.
The Duties of a New School Term will (D.V.) be punctually resumed on MONDAY, 23rd instant.
For Prospectus apply to the Rev. A. C. HANSE, Principal.

SCHOOL FOR GENERAL EDUCATION,
4, BLACKHALL-STREET.
Mr. J. MACGREGOR WARD, T.C.D., Principal.
Business will be resumed (God willing) on the 1st of August.

FRENCH CLASSES—Mons. Louis Guida, Graduate of Paris University, Professor of Modern Languages in several of the best Schools and Seminaries in Dublin, has resumed at his house Monday, 16th July.
Ladies attending his classes will find French, German, and Italian newspapers in his Drawing-room.
Private lessons attended to.
11, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5, CHELTENHAM-PLACE, RATHMINES.
Principal, Mrs. Moncrieff.
This Establishment, which has been for many years conducted by the Misses Cox, with efficient assistants, is, from the 1st August, to be entirely under the Control of Mrs. Moncrieff, assisted by Madame Lefebure, Viscountess Massereene, Lady Roche, the Very Rev. Lord Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the Rev. Dr. Leahy, R.C.P.P., all of whom, from their knowledge of Miss Stephenites' attainments, are able to bear testimony, as well as many of the parents of her present pupils, and of those whose education she has finished, that she is capable of imparting that well-grounded and accomplished education which is so peculiar to her establishment. Terms moderate. No summer vacation.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Indian Civil Service, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY ACADEMY, 29, KILDARE-STREET, by the Rev. Dr. Stoddart, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of instruction. References to hundreds who have been placed upon "First Trial" in Competitive Examinations for Public Service.
BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL.—At the Studentship Examination recently held in Trinity College, Dublin, the First Classical and Third Science Studentships were obtained by Master Barrett, pupil of this School. Both the pupils at this School. At the last Scholarship Examination, the First Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. THOMAS BARRETT, in his Senior Freshman year; and the Third Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. BENJAMIN PORTER, in his Junior Freshman year.
Mr. THOMAS BARRETT entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Second Classical Exhibition; and in the November following he was placed First of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. BENJAMIN PORTER entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining First Classical Exhibition; and in November last he was placed First of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. THOMAS NORRIS entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1858, obtaining Fourth Classical Exhibition; and at last Hilary Term he headed the list of the Classical First Honor-men of the Junior Freshmen Class; and in Trinity Term he was (with another) again similarly placed.
Mr. ROBERT HORROX and Mr. JOHN DOCKRELL entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1858, obtaining Second and Third Classical Exhibitions respectively; and in November last they were placed First and Second on the list of First Honor-men in Science of the Senior Freshman Class.
Only two boys have obtained Science Studentships in Trinity College direct from school, and these four boys were all educated under the present Head Master of Portora. Only three Scholarships have ever been obtained in Science direct from school, viz., by Master Frost, Mr. Jellicorse, and Mr. Graham; and these four boys were all educated at Portora:—Mr. ALLINGHAM, under Dr. Graham; and Mr. Powers, under the present Master.
N.B.—Vacation terminates on the 10th of August. The punctual return of the pupils is earnestly requested.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following gentlemen, candidates passed first and second on the first trial, from Mr. R. D. De Burgh's Military Establishment:—
Mr. Lestock F. Bolleau, Twelfth Place.
Mr. Thomas H. Orpen, ... Mr. R. A. Livesay, ... Mr. Owen Green.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,422 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Cramming, or any Preparatory Class for examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555, and 2,110 respectively.
At the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition.
Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. George Ogle, and Yen. the Archdeacon of Meath, Dublin.
COLONEL LAKE, C.B., Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swanscombe.
Business will (D.V.), be resumed on the 19th of July, 1860, at No. 4, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN.
June 29th, 1860.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Mary Anne Oldham, Owner;
Alexander Ferrier, Alexander James Ferrier, Alexander Parker, the Hon. Andrew Pelham Thew Polock, and Matthew James Polock, Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD, before the Chief Remembrancer Judge Ball, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock precisely, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, the House and Garden known as the "Kingsbury Seat," situate in the Barony of Kingstown, in the County of Dublin, and County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 17th day of November, 1830, for three lives, with the usual covenants for renewal for ever, from the 1st day of May, 1858, subject to the yearly rent of £23 sterling.
Dated this 13th day of July, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
These premises are situate No. 109, Lower George's-street, Kingstown, and have been divided into two holdings—one part (the premises being in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Bell, who holds as tenant from year to year, at a yearly rent of £100—the other portion has been sub-let by Mr. M'Entee to a person named John Martindale.
Griffith's valuation of these premises is £68 per annum—viz., £40 10s. for M'Entee's holding, and for Martindale's portion £13 10s.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Dublin.
Messrs. WM. NELSON and SON, No. 104, Middle Abbey-street; Dublin, Solicitors having the carriage of the proceedings.

Horses and Hands.

TO BE SOLD—The Interest in the Lease (of which there are 37 years unexpired) of a House in Upper Baggot-street, yielding a profit rent of £14 6s 2d per annum.—Apply to Mr. ASKIN, 19, Talbot-street.

WANTED, a One or Two Horse Stable in the neighbourhood of Carlisle Bridge, with a small, dry Store attached. State Rent, &c., to "W. B." Irish Times Office.

Lodgings.

WANTED, by a Clergyman having a son and daughter, in a nice healthy situation in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Three Unfurnished, well-aired, and pretty large Apartments, within 20 minutes' walk of the Terminus.—Apply by letter, stating terms, to "CLERICUS," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, engaged during the day, Board and Lodging in a quiet Protestant family, within 20 minutes' walk of the Terminus.—Address, stating terms and full particulars, to "D. D., Gardiner," Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

SALE THIS DAY.
Of the interest in the lease of an extensive Business Premises, subject to the low rent of £50 per annum; also the Stock-in-Trade of Ironmongery Work, Deal, Birch and Mahogany Seasoning, and other Effects.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 17th of JULY),
The Interest in the Lease of the House and Extensive Business Premises, No. 35, Mary-street (nearly opposite to the Apothecaries' Hall), together with the entire Stock in Trade, comprising Mahogany Counters, Desks, and Shop Fittings; Set of Telescope Tables, Chairs, Sofa, and Wine Tables; a prime Library Bookcase, Parlour and Office Chairs, Inclined Washing-stands with Ware, Hall Tables, Round Dining Tables, Beds, and Bedding; Kitchen Dresser, Walnut Oval Tables, a handsome Carved Music-stand, Rose-wood Tables and Tea-trays, upwards of 20 prime Mahogany and Birch Four-post and Alcove Bedsteads, Mahogany and Painted Presses, Toilet Tables and Basin-stands. Several articles of Second-hand Furniture, including a Set of Economy Tables, Chairs and Couch in Hair Cloth, Sofas and Loungers in Drab and Crimson Moreen, several Feather Beds, Four Chimney Glasses, a few Framed Engravings, &c.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.
☞ The Interest in the Lease of the House and Concerns (of which 45 years remain unexpired) will be sold at Two o'clock This Day.
JOHN LITTLEDALE, & CO., Auctioneers.
No. 9, Upper Ormond-Quay.

COUNTY OF KILDARE AND QUEEN'S COUNTY.
Estate of LIMERICK,
With LANDED (late Incumbered) ESTATE, in the County of Kildare.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
In the PUBLIC SALE-ROOMS,
No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, in the City of Dublin,
On FRIDAY, the 27th day of JULY, 1860,
At the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon.
THE LANDS of COOLELAN, in the Barony of Ophaly, and County of Kildare,
The LANDS of SHANBOE and SHANBOE DEEPAND, situate in the Barony of Upper Ossory and Queen's County,
In Three Lots:—
Lot No. 1—The Lands of COOLELAN, containing 200 acres statute measure, or thereabouts, and Bog belonging thereto, are held in fee-farm, subject to the yearly head rent of £40 9s. 8d., and other head rents of £14 18s. 11½., and produces an annual profit-rent of £90 10s. 8d. Tenants holding from year to year of £141 5s. 8d. The Ordnance valuation is £196. The tithing value is considered to be about £250 per annum. The Lands are situated within a mile of the flourishing town of Rathangan, about 6 from Portarlington, 8 from Philipstown, and 4 from Kildare, two of those towns being railway stations. The tenants are solvent and respectable, and pay their rents to the day. The Land is in good heart, on the contrary, and there is a large extent of pasture and meadow land, along the little River Barrow. It is bounded on the north and east by society roads. A small outlet would greatly improve the value for grazing by building. There is plentiful supply of turbary attached. The property is situated in the most beautiful part of the county Kildare, and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences, and in every respect is a most eligible investment for a purchaser.
Lot No. 2—The Lands of SHANBOE DEEPAND, containing 109 acres statute measure, or thereabouts, are held in fee-farm, subject to the yearly head-rent of £76 9s 10d., and tithe rent charge of £3 15s 10d., and produces an annual profit-rent of £90 17s 8d. The Ordnance valuation is £85 15s. The Lands adjoin the town of Borris-in-Ossory. The tenants are solvent and pay their rents to the day.
Lot No. 3—The Lands of SHANBOE, containing 77 acres statute measure, or thereabouts, and also held in fee-farm, subject to the yearly head-rent of £54 11s 6d., and tithe rent-charge of £2 11s 4d., produces an annual profit-rent of £70 10s 10d. They adjoin Lot 2.
The above properties were purchased in the Incumbered Estates Court by the vendor.
The tenantry on the three properties are very solvent and industrious, and pay their rents with regularity. The owner, having purchased the property for speculation, is virtually selling a Landed Estate Court or Parliamentary title. The reason for disposing of them

PIANOFORTES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE OR HIRE
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From Six to Sixty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.
M. GUINN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of
COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c.,
and which they offer for Sale Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.
M. GUINN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
13, WESTLAND-ROW.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
DUBLIN.

A CARD
J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise constant with strict integrity and bona fide dealings with the Public.

BREAD
BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH!
CLEANLINESS in the Manufacture, and Health to the Operative are attained by the use of
STEVENS' PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINE,
now at work in John Jellicoe's Bakery, Harold's Cross Mills.
A trial of the Bread Manufactured by this process will at once establish its superiority.
Sold at the Mill Shop, 64, Francis-street; 56, South Great George's-street; 167, Great Britain-street; and at Harold's Cross, from which bread, flour, &c., is delivered daily, in Rathmines, Rounlsown, Rathgar, Donnibrook, &c.
Harold's Cross Mills, 6th Month (June), 29th, 1860.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in House and Sign Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
☞ Please note address—31, William-street.

IN MEMORY OF
MRS. GEORGE WHALEY AND MRS. WHATELY.
THE BIRD'S NEST AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
J. SMYLY, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North.
J. KINCAID, Esq., 2, Herbert-street.
Anxious to pay a tribute of affection to the late Mrs. George Wale (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."
This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which the poor little waifs and strays of this town have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.
After much difficulty and anxious search, a site at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the little children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Workshops and Play Ground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.
The lamented death of Mrs. Wale, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to be believed more enduring; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting, as it will, of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which will be respectfully requested as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.
This Appeal is therefore now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. George Wale.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received by
Mrs. Stewart, Gortlistragh, Monkstown.
Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown.
Mrs. Swan Merville, Kingstown.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place.
Mrs. Kincaid, 2, Herbert-street.
Contributions already received :—

His Grace the Lord Primate	£25	0 0
Lady Olivia Sparrow	20	0 0
T. M. Gresham, Esq.,	20	0 0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	20	0 0
Josiah Smyly, Esq., M.D.	10	0 0
Lord Longford	10	0 0
Lord De Vesci	10	0 0
Lord Farnham	10	0 0
Lord Clermont	1	0 0
John Murphy, Esq.	10	0 0
Wm. Crawford, Esq.	5	0 0
Viscount and Viscountess Gough	7	0 0
Countess of Rosse	5	0 0
Alderman Atkinson	5	0 0
Miss Arbuthnot	5	0 0
John Robinson, Esq.	3	0 0
William Brooke, Esq., M.D.	3	0 0
Lady Campbell	2	10 0
Dowager Lady Donnally	2	0 0
Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Eustace	1	1 0
Rev. William Marrable	1	0 0
Richard Cooney, Esq.	1	0 0
John Litton, Esq.	1	0 0
H. H. Woods, Esq.	1	0 0

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the Matter of the Estate of John Huston, Owner; *Ex-parte* Henry Rowendon, Petitioner.
THE Court having ordered a Sale of Smith's-side of the Lands of Newcastle, and part of the Commons thereof, containing 250a. 0r. 21p., situate in the barony of Newcastle and Upercross, and COUNTY OF DUBLIN, held in fee; the Dwelling-House and Premises No. 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104, Saint James'-street, and Premises in Little James'-street, and Cherrytree-lane, in the CITY OF DUBLIN, held in fee; the Lands of Drimaheffy, containing 30a. 3r. 0p., situate in the barony of Portnahinch and QUEEN'S COUNTY, held under lease, dated the 20th day of March, 1776, for lives renewable for ever; the Plot of Ground, situate in George's-street and Cumberland-street, Kingstown, in the county of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 20th day of October, 1843, for a term of sixty-one years, from the 1st day of November, 1842; the Houses and Premises, called Richoboth, on the South Circular-road, in the city of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 16th day of April, 1720, for lives renewable for ever; the Houses and Premises in Ore-place and Upper Ambrasil-street, in the city of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 8th day of June, 1844, for a term of 999 years; the piece of Ground, with the two Houses thereon, on the east side of Richmond-street, Portobello, in the city of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 22nd day of April, 1842, for a term of 999 years; the piece of Ground in North Rine-street, at the corner of Upper Churchstreet, in the city of Dublin, on which the Houses No. 42 and 43 in said street, are built, held under lease, dated the 29th day of November, 1842, for a term of ninety-nine years, from the 1st day of November, 1842; the piece of Ground in Mary's-lane, with the House No. 44, in said lane, and a piece of Ground adjoining said House, adjoining thereto, held under lease, dated the 14th day of April, 1843, for a term of ninety-nine years, from the 1st day of May, 1843; and the Houses and Premises in New-street and Power's-row, in the occupation of James Walsh, held under lease, dated the 19th day of January, 1710, for lives renewable for ever.
All parties objecting to a sale of said Lands and Houses are hereby required to Take Notice of such order; and all persons having claims upon said Lands may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Rolls.
Dated this 6th day of July, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
GEORGE S. WYBRANTS, Solicitor having carriage of Sale, 59, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE AND CHARGE IN THE COUNTY OF MEATH.
SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860.
In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Ashe, Executrix and Devisee of Joseph Ashe, deceased, Owner and Petitioner; and in the name of John Ashe, wife of John Ashe, an infant by her next friend, Petitioner; and Jane Stanton and John Barron, Respondent.
TO BE SOLD, before the Court House of Kells, in the County of Meath, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the forenoon of the following Lots, viz.:—
Lot 1. All that and those the Townland of Ballyhaise, containing 1a. 1r. 20p. statute measure, be the same more or less, situate in the Barony of Upper Kells, and County of Meath, and now in the occupation of Thomas Ashe, Executrix and Devisee of Joseph Ashe, deceased, as Tenant from year to year, at the yearly rent of £37 6s. 6d.
Lot 2. All that and those the Townland of Ballyhaise, containing 12a. 3r. 0p. statute measure, be the same more or less, situate in the Barony of Upper Kells, and County of Meath, and now in the occupation of Thomas Ashe, Executrix and Devisee of Joseph Ashe, deceased, as Tenant from year to year, at the yearly rent of £37 6s. 6d.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
Particulars may be had of the Lots and Conditions of Sale, which will be read at the time of Sale, and which will be produced at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns'-quay, Dublin; and of
GEORGE S. WYBRANTS, Solicitor having carriage of Sale, 59, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE AND CHARGE IN THE COUNTY MEATH.
SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860.
In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Ashe, Executrix and Devisee of Joseph Ashe, deceased, Owner and Petitioner; and in the name of John Ashe, wife of John Ashe, an infant by her next friend, Petitioner; and Jane Stanton and John Barron Stanton, Respondent.
TO BE SOLD, before the Court House of Kells, in the County of Meath, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the forenoon of the following Lots, viz.:—
Lot 1. All that and those the Townland of Ballyhaise, containing 1a. 1r. 20p. statute measure, be the same more or less, situate in the Barony of Upper Kells, and County of Meath, and now in the occupation of Thomas Ashe, Executrix and Devisee of Joseph Ashe, deceased, as Tenant from year to year, at the yearly rent of £37 6s. 6d.
Lot 2. All that and those the Townland of Ballyhaise, containing 12a. 3r. 0p. statute measure, be the same more or less, situate in the Barony of Upper Kells, and County of Meath, and now in the occupation of Thomas Ashe, Executrix and Devisee of Joseph Ashe, deceased, as Tenant from year to year, at the yearly rent of £37 6s. 6d.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
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GEORGE S. WYBRANTS, Solicitor having carriage of Sale, 59, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.
Pertinent to Pleadings, Lenates, and Incumbrances.
Petition, under "the Court Property (Ireland) Act, 1860," Section 18.
In the matter of the estate of Jane Stanton, executrix, devisee, and under the will of John Barron Stanton, Petitioner; Jane Stanton and John Barron, Respondent.
I HEREBY require all Creditors of the said Testator, late of Blarney, in the county of Cork, and afterwards resident at Monkstown, in the county of Dublin, deceased, on or before the fourteenth day of August, 1860, to furnish in writing to Messrs. William Nelson, and Son, No. 104, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied in case of simple debts, by a statement of the nature or foundation of such debts), to the petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove their said debts or such of their demands as he shall think fit, and that after the said fourteenth day of August, 1860, he shall proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts and claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this 16th day of July, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
The Borough of Kildalkey is wholly impropriate; the rent-charge is duly secured and paid punctually, and the intended sale presents a most desirable investment for a purchaser.
Particulars (giving full particulars), and all further information, may be had at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns'-quay, Dublin; of
Messrs. PEEBLES and SHEIL, solicitors having carriage of the proceedings, 9, North Frederick-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.
Pertinent to Pleadings, Lenates, and Incumbrances.
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Messrs. PEEBLES and SHEIL, solicitors having carriage of the proceedings, 9, North Frederick-street, Dublin.

FRENCH BRANDY, CLARET, &c.
We are in daily expectation of the arrival of the Waterwitch, Park, master, from Bourdeaux, with
120 Cases | Finest Old FRENCH BRANDY
3 Casks | Choice Old FRENCH WINES, which we respectfully offer to the Trade.
CLARET, and other Select FRENCH WINES, which we respectfully offer to the Trade.
HUTTON, & CO.,
BAGOTS, 23, WILLIAM-STREET.
14th July, 1860.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kindom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES,
For covering articles liable to injury from exposure.
FERN CASES, GARDEN CAPS,
PROPAGATING GLASSES, AND AQUARIUMS,
BRITISH PLATE GLASS,
PATENT PLATES,
and every description of Plain and Ornamental WINDOW GLASS,
at the lowest prices of the day, at
GIBSON & SONS', 49, MARY-STREET,
Opposite St. Mary's Church.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF TEA.
First-class Black Tea, 3s. 8d. per lb.
This quality of Tea is frequently sold as the Best.
Our Finest Black Tea 4s.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY:
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET, and 18, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES,
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.
To secure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.
Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers.
Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.
There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, at least, one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 cn. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from
G. OLDHAM AND CO.,
64, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN,
Or from
JOHN CASSELL AND CO.,
80 PENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

THE SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
usually sold for Fifteen Shillings, are sold by us for
Thirteen and Sixpence.
THE LOUNGE SUITS,
usually sold for Two Pounds Ten Shillings, are sold by us for
Forty-two Shillings.
Importing our Woollen Goods in large quantities direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, our expenses in every respect (tax and Uniform) being much less, we can afford to sell at One-half the Profit necessary for City Houses.
WEBB AND CO.
10, 11, 12, CORN MARKET.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical Tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his Business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.
OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season.
A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES,
The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c.
A Variety of NEW SHAWLS,
Barege, Rockagon, and fillet Long Shawls.
NEW FRENCH SILKS,
All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff.
NEW DRESS TEXTURES,
Mohairs, Grenades, Huge Poplins, Barege Anglaise, &c.
NEW PRINTED MUSLINS,
Organdies, Cambric Printeants, Jaconets.
NEW PARASOLS,
Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c.
They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting,
Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c.
Children's Dresses,
Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c.
All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasantness, by using
EUPIONE,
a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
Sold WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and by RETAIL Chemists generally.
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

BRIGG'S PATENT COLZA OIL,
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation, and the Dublin Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFECTION and Premium Hair Flowers are unequalled; Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESSING-CASE FITTED,
CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY,
AT GEORGE LYNCH'S,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Razors, Pocket and Dressing Cases, Cutlery, &c. He would also beg to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.
N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises.
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DO YOU WANT A SHIRT?
WE HAVE BOTH YOUTHS' AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new improvements in shape, viz., the
SANS FLI,
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

OLD ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING, LOOKINGGLASS AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
35, SUFFOLK-STREET.
R. SPARKS
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of
CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
which he will sell at very moderate prices.
35, Suffolk-street.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery; Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver Wrought, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.
☞ Of Importance.—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 12s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.
F. SHERIDAN particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 1s 1d per yard, Dublin Union do., from 1s 6d Also to the reduced price list of Turker Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet, Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c.
Oilcloths, from 10 inches to 24 feet in width.
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds;
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.
P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.
F. SHERIDAN,
Agent for Ireland for the Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth
22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1816,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Any device, Cheque, Piece, Buckle, Ring, and Mounting supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Medals always on hand. Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITS
R. BURT & CO.
Beg to announce that they have added another
WAREHOUSE
to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above interesting branch of their trade.
PRINTED OUTFIT LISTS
free on application.
R. BURT & CO.,
24, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
23, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

JUVENILE CLOTHING,
Made in Neat and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer to the City Corporation, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

RAIRE TOOR SEPIP.—BRIAR ROOT PIPES.
Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S (late Hetherington's)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A sample, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The London Stock Market continued very steady today, the prices which guided our market being identical with those of Friday and Saturday. Here New Threes made a trifling improvement, but dulness still prevailed.

Banking Securities were comparatively neglected; Bank Stock firmly maintained an advance of one half per cent., and Nationals were done at last rate; Hibernians being in demand.

In Steam there was considerable activity; Atlantics were not quoted, but there were buyers one quarter under, and sellers one quarter above last quotation; City of Dublin Shares (with £100 paid) which had been recently in demand, made an advance of one half; the Issue of 1836, though now on the same footing as the other Shares, realising par only; British and Irish would have been taken at the last price, £44). The only dealings in the group of Mining Shares were in Connorres, which again declined. The nominal quotations in General Mines were £4½ against £4¼, and in Mining Company of Ireland, £12½ against £13.

There were not any dealings in the Miscellaneous Shares, and no change of value was perceptible.

The Railway Share Market was unusually dull, the only dealings being in Great Southern Stock, and in Midland Great Western Half-shares; the former at the previous rate, and the latter at a fractional reduction. Cork and Passage were offered at £10¼, buyers tendering one-eighth less. Dublin and Belfast Junctions were in demand; no seller appearing in the market. Dublin and Drogheda Shares of both denominations were inquired for at par. The last price was to be had for Irish South Easterns; but sellers held out for an advance of one-quarter. Midland Original Shares were on sale, at £52½ Waterford and Limericks sustained their recent improvement, at which rate they were in request today.

The transactions in the Preference Market have lost the extensive character which was recently reported. The No. 3 Preference 5 per Cents. of the Dublin and Drogheda Company were exchanged at 92¾ premium. Great Southern Preference was done at 15s per last value; and an advance took place in the 6 per Cents. of the Waterford and Limerick Company. The other Preference Securities remain as last reported.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 16.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92¾ ⅜
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d	93
City Debentures	89½
Ditto New 4 per cent. of £100	89
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (Old) of £92 6s 8d	74½
BANKS.	
National Bank	63½
Bank of Ireland	220½ xd
STEAM.	
Dublin & Liverpool Steam Ship Building	53½ xd
Ditto Issue of 1836	50
City of Dublin	100½
Ditto redeemable	51 xd
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	22¾ ex
RAILWAYS.	
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Halves	74½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Great Southern and Western 5 per cent.	99½
Dublin and Drogheda	70

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 14th July. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon. Tues.	Wed. Thurs Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92¾ ⅜ 93	93 92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account	92¾	93	92¾
3 per cent. Reduced			
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¾ 92¾	92¾ 92¾	92¾ ⅜
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	
Bank Stock			

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 16.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	92¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	92¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	92¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	92¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	92¾

Noon Quotations.—Exchequer Bills, 2 par. 4 prem. Western Counties 86¾; Great Northern, 115; Grand Trunks, 73; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106½; London and North Western, 101¾; London and South Western, 75; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 49½; Bank stock, 221; Caledonian, 84¾; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 74¾; Ditto Shares, 64¾; New York Central, 84¾; New York and North Midland, 85½; Great Northern 115½; Great Northern A, 114½; South Eastern, 84¾ 85; Chester and Holyhead, 31½; Colonial stock, 97½. Foreign stocks generally quiet and steady, but are very good at improved rates. Mildand the firmest market 119½. Stock scarce dealers; borrowers of London, Midlands, and Westerns. Canadian and French inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(Times City Article).

Saturday Evening.

The funds have been without the slightest movement today. In the discount market the demand has been active for a Saturday. There were no bullion operations at the Bank; the demand for gold for the continent continues, and all the American supplies have been sent away. In the Railway market prices generally unaltered.

(Daily News City Article).

Saturday Evening.

The funds at one period of the day experienced a decline of ¼ per cent., and although the latest quotations were the same as those of yesterday they were rather flat in character. Share market very inactive. In the discount market to-day ¾ per cent. was the lowest rate generally for the best bills, and the applications at the Bank were considerably beyond the average for a Saturday.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 16.

Caledonians, 94¼; Chester and Holyhead, 32½; Eastern Counties, 50¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77¼ 8; Great Northern, 115, 114½; Ditto Warrants, 114½; Great Southern and Western, 113 114; Great Southern and Western, 113 114; Great Western, 70¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106½; London and North Western, 102¼; London and South Western, 75; Leeds Northern, 53½; Manchester and Sheffield, 73¾; South Eastern, 85¼ ½; Midland, 119¾; North British, 63¾ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99¼ ½; York and North Midland, 85¼ ½. Colonial stocks steady at 3½. Shares steadily improved, and close very firm, at the advanced rates, excepting Great Western, which are ¼ per cent. lower, and deadly weak in tone; French and Canadian no advance.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY.—The Funds remain very quiet and stationary; little disposition to enter into transactions of importance until Mr. Gladstone's financial proposals are made known. British Railway Stocks evince a slight tendency to improvement, owing to the absorption of Stocks by the public.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Rentes continues steady. Rentes closed at 69·10, or about same as Saturday.

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were only 13 barrels of white wheat, and 148 barrels of oats. The wheat sold at 31s a barrel, and the oats at from 14s 6d to 17s.

There were 88 tons of hay and 60 tons of straw brought in. Hay, farmers' new, was disposed of at from 4s 6d to 4l 2s a ton, dealers, new, £2 12s to £3 18s, and old £5 10s to £6; straw, farmers' £1 15s to £1 19s, dealers' £3 10s to £4 15s, and reed £6 5s to £7 10s per ton.

The quantity of butter brought to the weigh-house last week was 10,789 firkins, of which 2,352 were first quality, 4,934 second, 3,020 third, 425 fourth, 52 fifth, and 6 sixth. Firsts opened on Monday at the closing price of the previous Saturday, 109s; on Tuesday they went up to 110s; on Wednesday to 107s; on Thursday and Friday they were quoted at 106s, and on Saturday, 107s. Seconds opened at 103s on Monday; on Tuesday they went to 106s, and on Wednesday to 104s; but on Friday and Saturday were 105s. Thirds opened on Monday at 95s; on Tuesday and Wednesday they were 96s; on Thursday and Friday 95s, and on Saturday, 96s. Fourths, fifths, and sixths remained unchanged at the prices of the previous three weeks, viz.: 92s 70s, and 65s.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—JULY 16.

The supply of stock to-day is less than last Monday; the demand slow for beef, without change in prices of the best beef; middling stocks rather cheaper. Lambs sold higher; sheep without change. Beef, 6d to 7½d; mutton, 7½d to 8½d; lambs, 25s to 35s. 1,591 cattle, and 14,220 sheep and lambs.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JULY 16.—Prime beasts and sheep sold steadily at full prices, but other kinds declined 2d per 8lbs. Lambs dull and droopings; trade steady, but prices a slow sale. Prices—Beef, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; mutton, 3s 10d to 5s 6d; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 8d; veal, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; pork, 4s to 4s per 8lbs. Supply—Beasts, 4,104; foreign, 1,700; sheep and lambs, 23,360; foreign, 7,360; calves, 260; foreign, 365.

OSBORNE'S REPORT, JULY 16.—Weather showery. Arrivals fair. Wheat is dearer. Flour rather better. Maize, supplies too heavy for present dulness. Barley strong tone. Beans and peas lower. Oats, is to is 6d per quarter dearer. Flour firm.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, JULY 16.—Market firm. Spot, 52s 9d. October to December, 52s 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 16.—Market steady. Sales about 5,000 bales. Imports 52,449.

LONDON CORN MARKET JULY 16.—Market is dearer for English and foreign wheat; English supply the smallest since last harvest. Foreign moderate. Barley dull. Oats dearer. Flour firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 16.—Firsts, 107s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s; 2,000 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 13.—White wheat, 31s; gate, 14s.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
TUESDAY, JULY 17.

BOTANIC GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday (by order).
Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free.
Royal Hibernian Academy, No. 21, Lower Rabogh-street.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public generally, and other days for students and members and their friends.
THE THEATRES.
Queen's Theatre—To-night, "Everybody's Friend" and "Comical Cousins."
Royal Dublin Circus.—To-night, "Every Cloud has a Silver Lining!" "A Middy Ashore," "Pas de Fascination," "Ourang Outang, or the runaway Monkey."

LATEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m.

MASSACRE AT DAMASCUS.

VIENNA, MONDAY.—The Government is said to have received the following intelligence:—A fearful massacre has taken place at Damascus. 500 Christians have been murdered, amongst whom is the Dutch Consul. The American Consul is wounded. Details are wanted.

SYRIA STILL CONVULSED.

PARIS, JULY 16.—The *Patrie* contains the following: According to the last news from Beyrout the state of things in Syria continues to be of the gravest character. A French vessel had been sent to Latagia, and was obliged to take position within firing distance of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants. It was asserted that information had been received of atrocious plots having been formed against the lives of the Christians in many parts of Syria. The naval authorities were taking measures in order to be in readiness to meet the difficulties of their situation.

EXPULSION OF SIGNOR FARINI FROM SICILY.

The *Opinione Nationale* of Turin states that Farini had full power from the Sardinian Government to assume the title of Royal Commissionary, as soon as the annexation to Sardinia was declared. Garibaldi, while advocating the annexation, thought it advisable that his own Dictatorship should continue until the whole island was subjected; and, finding that the presence of Farini was detrimental to the cause, he ordered him off.

A letter from Turin says the order of expulsion came directly from Garibaldi. The Sicilian Ministry was not apprised of this step. Farini was only allowed half-an-hour to make his preparations for departure. He went on board the Admiral's ship commanding the Sardinian squadron, and was accompanied by the Chief of the Police of Palermo, and an officer of high rank, who commanded the detachment which surrounded his house. Farini, immediately on his arrival at Turin, waited on Count Cavour.

ANOTHER BANK FRAUD.—At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank of Australia, the report announces that a fraud had been discovered, which was artfully perpetrated and concealed by one of their confidential officers, Edward Bradley, while a cashier at Melbourne, producing a deficiency of nearly £10,000. The solicitor of the bank had received instructions to proceed against his friends, who had given a bond of surety for £5,000, when Bradley entered the service, seven or eight years ago. It was his duty to send home all notes which had become mutilated, and it was in examining them, *seriatim*, and comparing them with returns furnished to the board, that the fraud was discovered. Information was sent to Melbourne, and Bradley, being confronted, made a confession. He had absconded, but efforts were being made to bring him to justice. The loss had been made good out of the profits, and a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared for the half year.

BRIGHTON ELECTION—MONDAY, JULY 16.

Twelve o'clock—White, 792; Moore, 725; Goldsmidt, 419.
One o'clock—White, 908; Moore, 852; Goldsmidt, 47[illegible].
Two o'clock—White, 1,102; Moore, 950. Goldsmidt has withdrawn.
Three o'clock—White, 1,326; Moore, 1,089.
Close of Poll—White, 1,565; Moore, 1,239. Majority for White, 326.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

NEW ZEALAND.

Earl GRANVILLE, postponing the second reading of the New Zealand Loan Bill, observed that the accounts of the disturbances in that locality had been greatly exaggerated.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for the papers relating to the frontiers of Savoy, protested against the indifference of England, in allowing the national law of Europe to be violated, and the unjustifiable disregard of the treaties of 1815 shown in the last transactions between France and Savoy. He added, that the Conferences at Baden had increased the existing uneasiness, and asked some assurance from the Government that the principles of the treaty of Turin would not be carried any farther.

Lord WODEHOUSE, concurring generally in the views stated, and declaring the intention of Government to support the independence of Switzerland, said that any demand upon France to disclaim further oppressive designs was not expedient. In entering the proposed Conference, England did not necessarily admit the treaty of Turin, while they might find means of further securing the Swiss interests, or of allaying his fears.

The Marquis of NORMANBY approved of the proposed conference.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, on the contrary, viewed it with apprehension. It would place England in a painful position, and might end in coolness between France and this country, which he greatly regretted; at the same time he could not approve of too close an alliance.

After a few words from Lord BROUGHAM, who approved of the Conference, the motion was agreed to, and the returns endorsed.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

On the motion of the Earl of CHICHESTER, the committal of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was fixed for that day three months.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned at 7-45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

Mr. COGAN gave notice that on the morrow he would ask for leave to bring in a bill to restrain party processions in Ireland.

... DAWSON having called attention to the late disturbances at Lurgan,

... CARDWELL deeply regretted to state that the ... were true. The collisions did not take place ... itself, but in Moyntaghs, near it. The parties ... going home in the evening. The magistrates were ... in their power to preserve order, and it appeared that two persons had lost their lives. There had ... accounts of any disturbances from other parts ...

...NAAS asked if the police had any excuse to ... not being present on the spot, as it had been ... that a conflict was expected?

... CARDWELL said that an inquiry was going on ... the magistrates, and he could not, at present, ... the result.

... COGAN asked if the district was under proclamation?

... CARDWELL replied that part of the county of ... was proclaimed, but not the precise district in ...

... BRADY asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if ... had been directed to the fact that the Board ... Cowpock Institution of Dublin charges 2s. 6d. for ... charged points of vaccine lymph to medical ... whilst the said board receives a grant of £400 per ... for the better supply of pure lymph for the protection of the people?

... CARDWELL said that the matter was under ...

... report of the Committee of Supply containing ... for the Chinese expedition was then brought ...

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

... motion that it be received,

... PAKINGTON gave notice that he should ... time call attention to the personal remarks ... members of the late Administration by ...erston and Russell. He should have done it ... those noble lords were unaccountably ...

...BUCK made a vigorous protest against the ... He declared he had no desire for an in... with other nations. It was the restless ... of British enterprise which had obtruded ... China. What should we think if the Chinese ... were fitted out to compel the people of ... to drink spirituous liquors. He again adduced ... Gladstone his own denunciations of the for... circumstances were said to be different now. ... he could not see the difference. He declared ... not see the end of the war, which seemed ... humanity, morality, and the honour and ... this country, and led to a most unhappy ... of eastern and western principles of justice.

...CELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, while ... justice of the attack of Mr. Roebuck, felt ... his principles. Still, the contract ... and this country was a fair international ... It was strictly binding on the Emperor ... and the question at issue was, whether ... or should not be ratified in the Chinese ... ratification, he contended, we were ...

... was then agreed to.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

... motion that the House go into Committee of ...

...DEGATE, adverting to the great number ... which the House had lately sat, moved ... the effect that no new debate should be ... after one in the morning. The character ... was endangered by the late reckless waste ... in the present mode of conducting ...

...EY admitted the inconvenience of the ... of the House. He considered that ... resolution such as that now pro... to serious delay in the conduct of ... as any member, by simply declaring ... to a bill moved after one, would ... it. He trusted the hon. member ... by having directed attention to a ... was a serious evil.

... declared the actual mode of conducting ... both by Government and the House, ...satisfactory, and the cause of great public ...

...RIE said the effect of the resolution ... absolute power to the minority in the ... an absolute check to the passing of ... The mischief was partly caused by ... other House not to read bills a second ... certain hour.

...NE defended this practice of the House ...

...EWIS observed that minorities had ... power, but they must be minorities of ... proposed resolution would give an ab... staying business to a minority of one.

It would be better so use the discretion of the House than to make inflexible rules.

Mr. DISRAELI said the true remedy lay in the hands of the Government, which ought to make up its mind as to the bills which it really intended to go on with. The present year had been occupied with important financial measures. Owing to such, its proceedings were of more importance than at first appeared. The resolution he could not support, as it would only aggravate the evil.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had already considered what bills they ought to abandon, and they would shortly state their determination to the House. No doubt the session had been a peculiar one, and thus the passing of many useful measures, introduced at the very commencement of the session, had been hitherto delayed. He could not consent to bind the House by farther rules; they had already rules enough, and this particular proposal would be inconvenient at the present moment.

Mr. HENLEY said it would only be by the exercise of their own discretion the House could get through the immense amount of business before it.

Mr. NEWDEGATE withdrew his resolution.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that it was his duty to confine himself to the provision reported by the Government to meet certain exigencies, without entering into the question of those exigencies themselves. He could also state more accurately the amount of the expenses of the Chinese war. The sums nominally voted amounted to £2,550,000, before they knew that war would actually ensue. The additional sum now demanded was £2,850,000. The vote was for a larger sum £3,800,000, as it included £950,000, of which £450,000 belonged to the previous war, and £500,000 was provided for in his former estimates. The whole expense of the Chinese war of Sir H. Pottinger, including payments by the East India Company, was £4,200,000 a smaller sum than they demanded for this single year, though that war lasted several years; the entire amount of the votes were, therefore, £5,850,000. After detailing his former estimate, and his original provision of 2,550,000 for the Chinese expedition, he came to the provision which would be necessary to make for the £3,300,000 not as yet provided for. He said he had no reason to depart from, the estimates of his Budget; and the experience of the year up to June last were, as regards income, highly satisfactory, exceeding the expectations of the Government; still, he could not venture to improve upon his estimates on this account. Taking into consideration all probable contingencies, the surplus of his late Budget, as it stood, correcting certain errors which it contained, would have been about £64,000. The retention of the paper duty would, perhaps, produce £700,000 additional; hence they had the £500,000 already estimated, and the £264,000 and £700,000 just mentioned. Deducting these sums from the £3,800,000 of the China vote, there remained £2,336,000 to be provided for. That sum he would ask the committee to provide, partly by taxation, and partly by other means, following, in this case, the ordinary precedence of tithes of war. He might hereafter expect that China herself would repay a part of our present expenses. A portion of these sums were actually due. They proposed to raise a million by taxation, and the means was an immediate increase on the duty upon ardent spirits, at the rate of 1s. 11d. per gallon, leaving the entire duty at 10s. per gallon on British spirits, 10s. 2d. on colonial, and 10s. 5d. on foreign spirits. He entered at length into the social reasons which were added to the economical for adopting this course, and into the history of the spirits duties, arguing both that the expected revenue would be raised, and that no injury would ensue to the public at large. It should, however, be remembered that the introduction of foreign spirits, and the competition of wines caused by recent measures, and, thirdly, the competition of malt liquors, would act as special causes introducing some uncertainty into the calculations; still, if this happened, the revenue would get on one side what it lost on the other. If his proposal was adopted, it would be necessary to adopt hereafter some modification of the wine duties. If he made no allowance for deduction on those accounts, and those of adulterations and diminished consumption, the increase would amount to £2,250,000. With all allowances he believed that they could fairly speculate on an increase of a million on British spirits. This was the further increase to be expected from an increase on foreign spirits, estimated at £50,000, deducting this £1,050,000 from the £2,336,000 to be provided for, there remained £1,286,000. This sum they proposed to raise by other means. The balances in the Exchequer were most favourable, and he anticipated that enough would be at their command to meet this demand. All that would be necessary would be to obtain power for re-borrowing the Exchequer bonds falling due in November next, to come to an immediate vote simply to protect the revenue and the operations of commerce from suffering. While the House had the matter under its consideration, the subject of fortifications, and the steps to be taken in consequence of the report of the commissioners, would be explained by the Prime Minister before the discussion was taken upon his present proposition. All he could say was, that no further demand would be made upon taxation for this year.

Mr. VANCE declared the addition on Irish spirits would defeat its own object, by increasing illicit distillation. He urged on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take the opportunity of remedying certain grievances in the collection of the spirit duties in Ireland.

After some desultory conversation, the resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, increasing the Excise duties on British spirits, and the Custom duties on sugar and colonial spirits, were put and agreed to.

Another series of resolutions, carrying out the propositions contained in the Budgetary schemes promulgated in February last, relating to excise licences and abbreviation of malt and hop credit, the duty on chicory, the stamps on contract notes of assignments, of leases or insurances, and foreign promissory notes, were also agreed to, after a miscellaneous discussion.

The House having gone into committee, resumed, the discussion on the clause of the Bankruptcy and Insolvent Bill. Several clauses were agreed to. On reaching clause 152, which relates to the abolition of distinction between the trading and non-trading insolvents, the debate was adjourned until Thursday, and

The Chairman was ordered to report progress on the motion for going into committee on the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. P. HENNESSY moved, as an amendment, to defer the committee on the bill for three months.

The amendment was seconded by Colonel DUNNE.

Lord J. MANNERS moved the adjournment of the debate.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House would go into committee on the bill, promising, however, to postpone the disputed clause.

Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. BLAKE, and Mr. M'MAHON supported the bill.

After some discussion the motion for adjournment was negatived, and the House divided on the original question. There appeared for going into committee, 136; against, 38; majority, 98.

The House then went into committee on the bill, but the chairman was immediately ordered to report progress, with leave to sit again on Thursday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Bray, July 14th, 1860.

SIR,—As I have seen from time to time some very excellent suggestions, emanating from military men, published in your valuable paper, will you kindly allow me, through the same medium, to suggest that all old officers of the line or militia who may have retired from, or resigned, their respective services, and also those younger officers who may have been obliged to do so through the effects of ill-health or invalidism, and whose old commissions not only still lie in their boudoirs, but whose hearts are still animated with an ardent love for their honourable profession they have been obliged to discontinue being active members, polish up their harness, and occasionally, for auld acquaintance sake, put on that uniform in which they were once proud to march. And let us all unitedly—the old, the young, those who are serving and those who have served—use our utmost exertion to rouse from its lethargy that gallant military spirit which our forefathers so fondly cherished, and which we ought to boast of with pleasure; and remember with gratitude.

A VERY OLD GENERAL OFFICER.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WHITESIDE.

A writer in the *Ami de la Religion* thus describes Mr. Whiteside's magnificent speech on Thursday night:—

"Whiteside has never spoken better than he did that night. He is the last who holds the tradition of the great Irish political characters — the Grattans, the Currans, the Sheridans, the Shiels; so much so that when he ceased there remained very little of that scaffolding raised by the Radicals; and the sarcasms of Disraeli, who, to say truth, closed the debate (for the embarrassed explanations of Lord John really went for nothing), had merely a prostrate enemy to waste themselves on."

THE PULPIT.—"Religion and Social Life" is the subject which the Rev. John Hall has chosen to preach on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at the special service in the Metropolitan Hall.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE AND SAD FATE OF A TRESPASSER.—On the projecting part of the key-stone to the arch over one of the high windows of the well-known great hall of that noble building, the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, is a swallow's nest, from the entrance to which, suspended by the neck, may be seen, dangling in the wind, the dead body of an unfortunate sparrow. How this strange circumstance can have been brought about it is impossible to say, but there can be no doubt, that from the well-known propensity of sparrows, to interfere with swallows nest's, this culprit must have been in the nest, and by that means, in some unaccountable way, have met his sad fate—whether from the string by which he is hanging, and which is either strong thread or light cord about twelve inches long, having formed part of the nest, and by that means the intruder have entangled himself, or whether the natural instinct of the swallows may have prompted them to devise a means of enmeshing the invader, it is hard to know. True it is, however, that there he has been hung in the most artistic style, where he is likely to remain for many a day a warning to all similarly-disposed evil-doers. In connection with the above may be mentioned, a well-authenticated occurrence which took place a few years ago upon the same premises. A sparrow having been found by the swallows to have laid her eggs, and commenced hatching in one of their nests, and finding, it is presumed, all their efforts to dislodge her fruitless, took summary vengeance upon the intruder by building up the entrance to the nest, thereby immuring their enemy alive.

A. M. WICART, a new tenor, is creating a great sensation in Paris.

GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—A performance of the above society will take place on Tuesday next, July 24th, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor, in the Rotundo, when the entire proceeds will be allocated to relieving the distress in Erris.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The committee, which met on Saturday evening, adjourned until this evening, pending the introduction of Colonel French's Bill in the House of Commons.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE NEAR ROSCREA.—The police as yet have discovered no clue to the person by whom Michael Cavanagh was killed at Corville by a blow of a stone on Saturday last. The whole affair is involved in profound mystery. The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £50 for the discovery and conviction of the murderer.

The joke going round is that on the day of the volunteer review the Emperor of the French was seen under a tree in Hyde Park, dressed in shooting jacket and wide-awake, and with his cigar in his mouth. Stranger things have happened. Charles Edward had an interview in London with George the Third; and the great Napoleon, it is said, once ran over to have a quiet chat with Pitt.—*Court Journal.*

IMMENSE CYLINDERS.—The diameter of the cylinders of the new steamer Ulster, just launched by Messrs. Samuelson, and Co., of Hull, is 98½ inches. This is half an inch in excess of the diameter of the cylinders of the Seine, the last addition to the fleet of the West India Mail Company.

We hear from undoubted authority that the Queen intends, almost immediately, to direct letters patent to pass under the Great Seal for granting the dignity of a dukedom to a member of the present administration, who has both moral worth and a splendid fortune to sustain his elevation with all becoming honour.—*Court Circular.*

Mr. James Duffy, of Dublin, will publish at the beginning of August, a new tale, "The Orange Girl," by Lady Charles Thynne.

Messrs. Brockhaus and Co., Leipzic, have in the press the first volume of "Travels of the Brothers Schlagintweit in Upper India." The whole work, which is to comprise nine volumes of text and three volumes of maps and illustrations, will not be finished before the end of 1862.

According to statistical tables, there are at present in Europe 18,140 actors, 21,609 actresses, 1,773 managers of theatres; and the number of persons attached in one way or another to dramatic establishments amounts to 82,206.

A colonel of Palermo, named Perglisi, commanding a battalion of volunteers which had been sent to Bagheria, was killed by a pistol shot from one of his men. His body was carried to Palermo and interred. The ashes of Baron Bentivegna, who was killed at the time of the conspiracy of 1855, have also been conveyed to Palermo with great pomp.

The River Moy Navigation Bill has finally passed through both Houses of Parliament.

The annual cricket match between 11 single and 11 married ladies of Littlehampton, was played on Monday last. The game was in favour of the married, as last year it was won by the single ladies. The return match is announced for Monday week.—*Sussex Express.*

IRISH CHARITIES.—The annual report of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland has been laid before Parliament. The trust funds of charities placed in their charge amount to £212,955 Government stock, producing an income of £6,388 a year, besides rents or annuities amounting to £1,874 a year, and a small sum in debentures. A certificate from the Bank of Ireland accompanies the report, stating that this amount of stock stands in the books of the Bank to the credit of the Commissioners, and that the debentures are deposited in the Bank, and the report shows how much of the fund belongs to each charity.

At the Thames Police Court, on Saturday, the following affecting incident occurred:—A poor and destitute old woman, almost bent double with age and infirmities, crawled into the witness box, and in reply to a question from Mr. Yardley of "What do you want, my good woman?" addressed the magistrate as follows:—Please, sir, I be in a good deal of trouble. About 12 months since I took a room, and when I had been there a few weeks three drunken hussies knocked me down and broke my thigh. I was 10 weeks in hospital. When I came out, sir, all my things was gone, and now I be summoned to County Court for 19s. 3d. for the rent of that room, and be ordered to pay 4s. every week till all be paid, and I has only got 2s. a week, what I has from the parish, and I wants you to tell me, if you will be so kind, how am I to pay it. Must I go to prison, your worship? or what be I to do? I be 80 years old, and can't do no work? Mr. Yardley—I'll pay the money for you. Give her a sovereign, Mr. Martin. The second usher, to the great joy and astonishment of the old woman, put a sovereign into her hand. She attempted in vain to articulate her thanks, the tears trickled down her furrowed cheeks, and Martin, the usher, led her to the door and assisted her out of the court. This little scene affected many present even to tears, while the kindness of the magistrate in so promptly relieving the distress of the poor and aged creature was the admiration of every one.

THE COMMAND IN CHINA.—Some time ago it was stated in this journal that Sir William Mansfield had declined or refused to go to China as second in command to Sir Hope Grant, and the information thus given, though somewhat modified in a subsequent number of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, was rather confirmed by the general tenor of the news from India. We have, however, been informed, on the best authority, that Sir Wm. Mansfield neither declined nor refused to go as Sir Hope Grant's Lieutenant-General. When the Government requested him to accept that office, as much on their own confidence in his ability as on the urgent representation of the Indian Government, General Mansfield did indeed strongly represent the inconvenience to which the course of the public service might be exposed if the Government persisted in an arrangement which would place him under the orders of an officer to whom, for nearly three years, he had been giving orders and whose senior in rank he had been during warlike operations in India. He further pointed out that Generals Mitchell and Napier had actually left India for their commands in China, and that considerable difficulty would, therefore, be experienced in arranging those matters with his own; but, in conclusion, Sir William Mansfield having thus stated his case, informed the Government that he would proceed to Bombay, and there await their orders. This statement is due to General Mansfield, and it shows that the General was ready to obey orders.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE "TWO DOGS" AND THE BURGLAR.—The *Greenock Advertiser* has the following:—"A short time ago a gentleman residing at the east end was awakened by a noise in his garden, and on opening the window he observed by the moonlight a fellow spring up a tree as if to avoid detection and obtain shelter till danger was past. The gentleman possesses a terrier of rather ferocious disposition, and he immediately let the animal into the garden, whilst he hastily donned his garments in order to seize the intruder. The dog at once flew to the tree and kept up an incessant barking, which awakened a tenant in the lower flat, who, seeing the posture of affairs, thought he would "make assurance doubly sure" by loosing a dog which he had only brought home on the previous day. No sooner, however, had it made its appearance than it was pinned by the bull-terrier as an intrusive stranger, and a savage combat ensued. The thief, or burglar, or whoever he might be, seized the golden opportunity, and gliding down the tree made off at full speed; and when the irate owners of the dogs made their appearance they saw him disappearing over the wall, and found their curs half throttled. After separating them with difficulty, they returned home, both convinced of the truth of the adage respecting "the best-laid schemes of mice and men."

THE CHILD MURDER AT ROAD.—The private inquiry into this mysterious tragedy was continued by the magistrates on Friday till about 7 p.m., when an adjournment till Monday took place. The interest excited by the fate of the murdered child increases, and all sorts of rumours are in circulation. In the course of Friday a report was widely spread that a confession had been made by the nursemaid, Elizabeth Gough, implicating the father of the child as the actual murderer, and herself as an accessory before the fact. There is not the shadow of foundation for any such statement. After the parcel of our correspondent was despatched on Friday, the magistrates proceeded to Mr. Kent's house, and examinations were taken of several of the inmates, and of Mrs. Kent and Miss Kent, who had not before given evidence. The nature of their statements was not permitted to transpire; but it may be assumed that nothing was elicited tending to criminate the nursemaid, as at the close of the day the magistrates were willing that she should be liberated on her father and cousin (who arrived from Hammersmith in the afternoon) becoming responsible for her being forthcoming on Monday. The girl, however, did not avail herself of the offer, but voluntarily preferred returning to Trowbridge and remaining at the house of Mr. Superintendent Foley during the interval. A minute inspection of the premises leaves little doubt that the object of the murderer in selecting the spot where the crime was committed was that the body might completely disappear. The cover of the water-closet has been removed, and the splashboard being taken away, a large open space has been disclosed, containing water several feet deep, so that had the body passed through this aperture it would have been entirely concealed from observation. Some three years since one of the daughters of Mr. Kent, by his first wife, absconded from her home with her brother William, she having before leaving cut off her hair and dressed herself as a boy. It was into this water-closet that she threw her own clothes after assuming male attire.

THE RIFLE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Mr. Ross, who won the Queen's prize and several others at Wimbledon, and has been declared Champion of England, is a son of Horatio Ross, Esq., of Netherley, Kincardineshire. He is himself a member of the Portlethen and Netherley Volunteer Rifle Company, and though he has since gone to Yorkshire, his friends in Kincardine think he should have been entered as belonging to their corps. Mr. Ross is a young man of eighteen, and has been trained to the rifle by his father, himself one of the best shots in the country. Mr. Ross, sen., has been prevented from competing by illness—a most unfortunate occurrence, as Mr. Ross would assuredly have been among the first of the shots. The *Times* says of the victor, when the prizes were given—"Mr. Ross, the winner of the Royal prize, was no stranger by the time Lord Elcho arrived at that announcement. He had appeared and taken off two minor prizes. When called to receive the Queen's prize of £250, the band struck up 'See the conquering hero comes,' and the applause that had greeted him before was redoubled. He bore his honours with great quietness of manner, receiving the prize just as cooly as he shot for it. He is tall, slight, and very youthful in appearance. He was congratulated on his skill and success by the President, the different members of the council, and a knot of friends; among them was his father, the famous deer-stalker. Mr. Ross was called on to show his gold medal, and finally to put it on; he held it up to the spectators, but could not comply with the other request—the medal had no 'fixings.'"

Herschel has foretold that we shall have the severest storm this summer that has ever been known in England.

NORTHUMBERLAND MOORS.—The appearance of the moors of Northumberland is anything but agreeable to the "keen sportsman," who looks upon the 12th of August as the reddest letter day in the whole calendar. The heather looks very indifferent indeed, although little else could have been expected from the long and severe winter. The few fine days of this week, however, have had a very favourable influence upon the heather; and we trust that before the commencement of the season it will have put on its wonted hue. The prospects of sport for the opening out of the shooting are, we regret to say, very poor. There can now be no doubt but that there is a very bad crop of grouse—worse than there has been—a great number of the young birds having been destroyed by the storm that prevailed in the north on Whit-Monday. Partridges generally look very well, and it is expected that there will be a capital season. The broods are large, and, in consequence of the lateness of the hay season, they will get well "run."—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

A PRESENT FOR GARIBALDI.—Charles XIV. (John Bernadotte) thought it his duty to confer a mark of high distinction on one of his best generals in Sweden. He accordingly ordered the fabrication of a fine sword, beautifully enamelled and inwrought, the hilt crusted over with amathysts, the value of the whole reaching to about 70 guineas. During the course of half a century, and by the various strange chances incident on the sweep of death, the sabre came into the hands of Herr Nordin, a wealthy landowner near Helsingborg, and consequently an honorary member of the Society Nazionale Italiana. Anxious to do something worthy of this distinction, he made the proposition to his fellow-townsmen, that if they would present this falchion to Joseph Garibaldi he would give it them. No sooner said than done. A public meeting was held, the noble offer thankfully accepted, a French letter to Garibaldi indited, and the sword is now on its way to that noble chief—a pledge, a greeting, a keepsake, a homage, and an heirloom in his house for ever.

DUEL ABOUT GARIBALDI'S BIRTHPLACE.—A duel was fought on last Thursday, at a placed called Marshey Point, a few miles from Baltimore, between "two gentlemen," to quote a Sunday contemporary, "of advanced years, residents of New York, and well known in this community." The principals in this affair were Mr. Thomas J. Bryan, a Philadelphian, and proprietor of the Gallery of Christian Art, in Broadway, and Mr. Samuel M. Neal, of New York. The difficulty, as we are reliably informed, arose out of the following circumstances:—A party of gentlemen, including Messrs. Bryan and Neal, were discussing the birthplace of Garibaldi, in the New York Club House, when Mr. Neal asserted that he was a Scotchman. Mr. Bryan asked him on what authority he made the declaration, when Neal replied that he had read the statement in a newspaper. To this Mr. Bryan rejoined that he might have seen in the newspapers that the "cow jumped over the moon;" whereupon Mr. Neal struck him. Mr. Bryan stepped immediately into an adjoining room, and wrote a note, demanding prompt satisfaction for the insult, which was duly delivered to Mr. Neal. This was not accepted, on the ground that there was a law of New York making the sending or receiving of a challenge a high penal offence. Mr. Bryan, however, declined to retract the challenge, except on the condition that it should be renewed out of the State of New York. This was acceded to; the parties, with their friends, went into New Jersey, the challenge was repeated and accepted, when, after some delay and perplexity in finding a suitable place for the encounter, the point named above—about seventeen miles from Baltimore—was selected. After all preliminaries had been arranged satisfactorily, the principals were placed in position, and the weapons—pistols—put in their hands, when the word was given. Mr. Bryan fired at the word one, his ball hitting the pistol-arm of his antagonist, passing it, striking a rib, and then glancing round and coming out at the back. The friends of the parties then interposed, and the combat was terminated.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal*, (June 18)

A COTTON CLEANSER.—It is rumoured that an ingenious person has introduced a very curious and valuable invention into New Orleans, in the shape of a cotton-cleanser. A quantity of the dirtiest cotton, scarcely saleable at all, is put into a kind of hopper, and in a moment you see it flying out at another aperture, quite clean and white. Three or four rollers, armed with wire about an inch and a-half long, revolve in the same direction, so that the teeth of one pass between the teeth of another. The cotton caught by the first roller would be carried up and round, but that the teeth of the next roller arrests it half-way up, take it from the teeth of the first and carry it under, to be taken in the same way by the next. The fibre is not at all torn, as is shown by passing a newspaper through the same process unharmed; but the dust is crushed to powder, the heavier portions falling to the bottom, and the lighter being blown out by a constant current of air, created for the purpose.

MAY WEATHER IN CALIFORNIA.—The past week was beautifully wet down with heavy showers—probably the last of the season, for already the fall this year has been greater than for three years past, and this May was never paralleled before for humidity, not even "in the Fall of '49 and Spring of '50," when, according to the pioneers, everything else of the nature of a climatal oddity certainly happened. The showers have made the month a counterpart of the May about New York, and covered the sod with croakers. The dismal ranchmen say their hay (which is cut) is ruined—that their barley is knocked flat, and that their wheat will rust. The vine-dressers up the Sacramento Valley report that their vines are all nipped with the frost of last week. The market gardeners say the strawberries will be hereafter double the nominal size, and carry all their flavour on their surface; and the water-carriers say they shall apply in a body for the benefit of the insolvent act.—*London American.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN OF KELLS—LIGHTING BY GAS.—The gas works at Kells, now in course of erection, are rapidly approaching completion, so that, before the arrival of winter, this ancient town will be brilliantly lighted with gas. The works are executed by Messrs. Edmundson & Co., of this city, who have recently completed lighting the towns of Malahide, Mountmellick, and Clara, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of those places.

TRAVELLED PRINCES OF WALES.

(FROM THE ATHENÆUM.)

There is a Prince of Wales on the seas, wending his way by a course which a Prince of Wales never yet followed, to an object which none of the young gentlemen bearing that proud title ever yet cared for. The earliest of those travelled youths went abroad under mournful auspices; misery was the fellow-wayfarer of some; others went with menace against the land which they visited, and where they were little welcome. The first of them who "left old England on the lea" was scarcely thirteen years of age when his mother, Isabella, led him over to France, and in a few months of 1325, and the following year, unconsciously moulded him into the dethroner of his father, Edward of Caernarvon.

The traces of the next travelled Prince of Wales are found in words which still ring with the echoes of glory. Cressy won at fifteen years of age; Poictiers in princely manhood; and that brilliant sojourn of nine years in Guienne, which rendered the governorship of our Black Prince there the admiration of statesmen, as his deeds of arms had secured for him the love of every soldier.

From his return thence in 1371, above four score years elapsed before we meet with another Prince of Wales leaving, in this case most unwillingly, the shores of England for a foreign land. A boy, nine years of age, is driven ashore at L'Ecluse with his mother, the indomitable Margaret of Anjou. The boy had known sorrow long before that; but now he begins a seven years' exile, the happiest years of his chequered life, during which his mother trained him to be worthy of the throne of Henry the Sixth. When the lesson was completed, this Prince of Wales returned only to find a bloody grave at Tewkesbury.

Again, half-a-dozen princes succeed to the title, all home-keeping youths. Then comes Charles Stuart, with his picturesque character and romantic miseries. He goes to Spain, not like his predecessor, the Black Prince, in arms, to come back victorious, but in love, to come back baffled and humiliated. His was the most unpopular and unprofitable voyage ever made by Prince of Wales. To it succeeds another voyage. It is a June morning of 1646; a ship is running between Jersey and the French coast; and it is freighted rarely. Noblest of all there, in point of rank, is a good-humoured lad of sixteen, who occasionally takes the helm in hand, and to whom Jermyn and Digby speak with deference. It is young Charles Stuart, on his way to St. Germains, not to set foot in England again till long and weary years have passed away, and finally open to him the golden opportunity which he so lamentably abused.

Of the two succeeding Stuart princes who held the title by courtesy of their followers, but not by the law of the land, they were necessarily sojourners abroad;—but we pass these princely travellers against their will to notice the Princes of Wales of the House of Brunswick. These have travelled *to*, but never *from* England until now, in the person of young Albert Edward. The first Brunswick Prince with this English title did not step on English ground till he had counted more than thirty years, and then he came among us with more love for what he had left than regard for what he was arriving at. One singularity concerning him is, that he had a very narrow escape of visiting America, under circumstances altogether different from those which mark the progress to Canada of the present heir of England. Lord Berkeley was so much moved by the ferocious hatred of George the First for this scapegrace of a son, that he offered to relieve his royal and suffering lord, by kidnapping the Prince, and so disposing of him amid the Transatlantic plantations, that his living whereabout should never more be known to mortal man! If all the reported details of this story be true, it displays wonderful instinct of race in the Berkeleys,—one of whom lent his castle for the "disposing" of the very first man who had borne the title of "Wales"—poor Edward of Caernarvon.

No other heir-apparent of the same family made even so near an approach to "going abroad" during his heirship as this. Frederick, the father of George the Third, traversed the sea in his twenty-second year to assume among our great-grandsires the dignity of English Prince. There is a tradition among some of the old officers of the household of George the Fourth, that, prior to the Regency, he made a stolen visit to the Duke of Orleans. The tradition is mainly upheld by the Prince's familiarity with the topography of Paris; but such a knowledge would imply that he must have been tolerably well known also; and this story we take to be apocryphal.

Finally, we have now, for the first time, a Prince of Wales moving from England over the waters unimpelled by adversity, or uninfluenced by a spirit of aggression. Happy circumstance and praiseworthy purpose alone accompany this son of an English mother. May Canada return us our Prince with new experiences, happy memories, and endowments which shall make of his manhood a time of glorious usefulness, and a period to be pointed at as exemplary and felicitous for England.

CRICKET.

MR. JONES' ELEVEN v. KINGSTOWN.

The above match came off on Tuesday last on the ground of Mr. Jones, which is prettily situated near Monkstown Church, and resulted in favour of the Kingstown men by 37 runs. Mr. Jones, the principal of the Hollyville Park School, seems fully to understand the truth of the saying, so well known and so often repeated by school-boys, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." In order to prevent Jack being a dull boy, Mr. Jones has laid out, at his own expense, an extensive cricket ground, at the rear of his school, in which his boys are wont to while away their leisure hours at that manly sport. This being vacation time Mr. Jones got together a strong Eleven from the various clubs about Dublin, and challenged the Kingstown men to meet them. For Mr. Jones' side, Messrs. Hone (St. Columba), Galbraith (University), and Conry (Leinster), played well for their respective scores, Mr. Conry making a fine forward drive for 6. We cannot forbear to mention the names of Messrs. Kinahan and Brennan, who exerted themselves so much against the bowling of Mr. Hone and the all but shying of Mr. Conry, to keep up the character of the Kingstown Club. Mr. Arthur had his usual success in the bowling line, all but two wickets falling to his share in the second innings. The round arm bowling of Mr. King was good, and straight on the wickets. Mr. T. Samuels made two splendid catches out at long field during the day. The following is the score:—

MR. JONES' ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
— Ashton, Esq, b Arthur,	2	b Arthur,	1
— Underwood, Esq, b King,	7	c Kildahl, b Arthur,	0
— Conry, Esq, b Arthur,	1	c J Samuels, b Arthur,	9
— Galbraith, Esq, run out,	2	b Arthur,	12
— Hone, Esq, b Arthur,	12	l b w b Arthur,	8
T Studdert, Esq, not out,	7	b Arthur,	0
— Jones, Esq, b King,	4	b King,	8
— Whitestone, Esq, b King,	0	c Brennan, b King,	9
— Baldwin, Esq, b King,	3	not out,	0
— O'Brien, Esq, c Kannels, b Arthur,	2	b Arthur,	0
J Darley, Esq, c W Samuels, b King,	0	b Arthur,	0
Byes,	4		
Leg byes,	0	Byes,	8
Wide balls,	1	No balls,	1
Total,	45	Total,	46

KINGSTOWN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S Arthur, Esq., run out,	5	run out,	2
E Kinahan, Esq., run out,	10	b Ashton,	15
E Brennan, Esq, c Hone, b Hone,	2	b Darley,	18
E Leachman, Esq, b Hone,	8	b Hone,	0
A J King, Esq, b Studdert,	5	c Baldwin, b Hone,	2
J Samuels, Esq, b Hone,	11	not out,	2
A H Kildahl, Esq, b Studdert,	0	c Whitstone, b Hone,	4
W Samuels, Esq, b Studdert,	1	c Studdert, b Hone,	5
W Wiley, jun, Esq, c Ashton, b Studdert,	10	b Hone,	0
C Leachman, Esq, not out,	0	b Hone,	0
R L Hobart, Esq, b Hone,	6	b Darley,	1
Byes,	9	Byes,	10
		Leg byes,	1
Wide balls,	5	Wide balls,	4
Total,	62	Total,	66

RACE OF YACHTS TO CORK.

He was a true aquatic sportsman, and no mistake, who bethought him of a grand Channel race between the yachts from Dublin to Cork on their return from the Dublin Bay Regatta. It is a thoroughly Irish "event," and may yet be chronicled as the great yachting achievement of this season. What is a short run outside the harbour's mouth, and round by the Old Head, compared to it? The yachts having started on Saturday morning at ten, it was calculated that the leading yachts might make their appearance round the Lighthouse about two or three o'clock yesterday; but this expectation was dispelled by the stiff breeze from the South West, "right in their teeth," which rose through the night, and continued to blow till five o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday. Although many an eager glance—and glass—was directed to the mouth of the harbour from every point about Queenstown which commanded a view of it, still the general impression was that the leading yachts could not be expected sooner than nine or ten o'clock last night, nor, perhaps, till this morning. It was also generally believed that the heavy yachts, the schooners, would be the first in. None of the yachts had come in up to the hour of our going to press last night.—*Cork Reporter.*

THE BELFAST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE FRENCH TREATY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELFAST, MONDAY.—To-day the half-yearly meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce was held, when the president,

J. BRISTOW, Esq., presided.

The Secretary read the minutes, which were then confirmed, and also the report, of which the following are extracts.

"GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the views expressed at the last general meeting, your council appointed a deputation to the Board of Trade on the subject of the duties levied on linens, &c., going into France, and refer to the valuable report and tables on this subject in the appendix. Your council have also appointed a deputation to attend the meeting in Paris, and give evidence before the 'Conseil Superieur du Commerce.'

"DUBLIN MAIL.—In compliance with the wish expressed at the last general meeting, your council again brought the subject of the speed of the mail train between Dublin and Belfast under the notice of the Postmaster-General, and prayed that the speed should not be less than 32 miles an hour. Your council regret that up to this time the Government has taken no steps to give to the North of Ireland the advantages of an acceleration of the mails between London and Dublin. Your council also lately memorialised the Postmaster-General, praying that steps might be taken to provide some temporary accommodation for the new steamers at Holyhead, the non-completion of a proper pier there having retarded the long-expected acceleration in the transmission of the mails. To this memorial no reply has been received, beyond a printed acknowledgment."

It having been moved and seconded, the report was unanimously adopted.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

Mr. Herdman, one of the deputation to Paris, read the following report, and moved its adoption:—

"The undersigned members of the deputation appointed by your council to proceed to Paris, relative to the change of duties on linen and linen yarns proposed by the French Government under the new treaty, have to state that they reached Paris on the 30th June. Mr. Mulholland had previously arrived, and had been in communication with Mr. Cobden, and he had already taken steps which were most valuable in advancing the important interests placed in the hands of your deputation. Mr. Cobden and his colleagues arranged that your deputation, accompanied by Mr. Beveridge, of Dunfermline, should be received by the French Commission on Thursday, the 2nd July.

"On that day, accordingly, the examination took place before the 'Conseil Superieur du Commerce,' and was read over by M. Rouher, French Minister of Commerce and Public Works, and was conducted in the French language. The statement had been carefully prepared, and was read to the French Commissioner, showing that, for the manufacture of linen yarns and linens, France possesses every qualification to enable her to compete successfully with Great Britain, even without protection, as she has the raw material grown on the spot, and an industrious and intelligent working population; and although, in some districts, the price of coal and building materials may be higher than in Ireland, yet it could not affect the cost of linen yarn more than to the extent of ½ to 2½ per cent. As regarded linen cloth woven by hand, it was stated that, if wages of weavers in France were no greater than in Great Britain (which there is reason to believe they are not), linen cloth required no more protection than linen yarn. Power-loom linen goods had only the slight disadvantage of the higher price of coal, which from the small amount of power required would be very trifling. The inferior character of their bleaching machinery was pointed out, as five or six months is often required to bleach linens which could be completed here in the same number of weeks.

"Your deputation did not attempt to recommend to the French Commission any rate for duties, except that an *ad valorem* system would be the best; but did recommend that damask linen, cambrics, and lawns should be admitted at the same rates as plain linens. The commissioners afterwards put a series of questions relative to the cost of mills and machinery in Ireland, the cost of building, the rate of wages, &c., which were answered as fully as possible, as your deputation have reason to believe that these questions were put in an honest spirit of inquiry, and to enable the French Commissioners to come to a just conclusion as to the question what import duties should be charged to benefit the French nation in general, and not to advance the personal interest of a small section of the community.

"Mr. Richardson had been prevented from visiting Paris till after the interview, but afterwards gave his valuable assistance, and accompanied the Dundee deputation before the commissioners, on the 5th July.

"Your deputation have to state that they received every attention and assistance from Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hallet, and Mr. Ogilby, the English Commissioners, and they believe no exertions will be wanting on the part of these gentlemen to make the treaty really a benefit to both France and England. In about a month hence, the rate of duties on linen yarns and linens will be determined by the French Government, and also the system of collection, whether by *ad valorem* or specific duties. If specific duties be determined on, your deputation, or a part of it, will again be required in Paris, to prove the value of linen yarns and linen in this market, and to assist the commissioners in converting the *ad valorem* rate into a specific duty.

"WM. EWART, Jun., Mayor of Belfast.
"JOHN HERDMAN.
"J. JULIUS WEINBERG.
"Belfast, 16th July, 1860."

Mr. Weinberg seconded the motion, and stated that he had it on good authority that the duty on Irish linens would be fixed at the same rate as those of Belgium, and that would be of immense advantage.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Votes of thanks having been passed to the deputation and the chairman, the meeting separated.

HERRING FISHERY IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—The fishing has been improving during the past week, and in the last two days the fishermen have been abundantly successful in their pursuit of the finny spoil. The price at the beginning of the week was 25s per mease, but on Thursday and Friday it was brought down as low as 10s; indeed, on the latter day, several of the boats which came round to Douglas sold their "takes" at 7s per mease of 620 fish. The dealers quickly bought up the fish at these prices, and had the confidence to charge just double in the retail market. The fish was of prime quality.—*Manx Sun.*

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

NAPLES.

PALERMO, JULY 12.—The two vessels which have passed over to Garibaldi are mercantile steamers. Lagottie, Laporta, and Orsini remain in the Ministry. The state of things in Sicily inspires confidence.

MARSEILLES, JULY 14.—Lagrecca, a Neapolitan Minister, has arrived here, and left for Paris the day before yesterday. The Kingdom of Naples was tranquil.

NAPLES—FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.

NAPLES, SATURDAY.—It is said that a strong and compact Ministry will be immediately formed to carry out to their full extent the principles of constitutional Government, and to watch over the interests of the nation.

THE FROME MURDER.

Nothing has been elucidated to criminate the nurse employed in Mr. Kemp's family.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST DIVIDEND.

The Board have decided upon recommending the payment of a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, of £2 10s, per cent. on the consolidated stock of the company.

MANAGEMENT OF JOINT STOCK BANKS.

A bill in Chancery filed on Saturday, against the Union Bank by Mr. Fawcett, a shareholder. The prayer is, that the defendants may be restricted from paying any dividends except that of profit on surplus funds, and that it may be declared they were personally liable for their wilful neglect or default in conducting the affairs of the Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Saturday a banquet was given at Southampton to Captain M'Clintock and the officers of the steam yacht Fox, which is to leave Southampton to-morrow for the purpose of ascertaining the best places for landing the submarine cables, about to be laid down by the North Atlantic Telegraph Company, to connect England and America. About one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner, including many men of science—Sir R. Murchison, Sir Charles Bright, Dr. Rae, &c. spoke during the evening.

This morning's papers contain long accounts of the Volunteer Sham Fight on Saturday at Brombley. The operations and evolutions were successfully carried out and without any accident of moment. The defects of the commissariat are, however, deplored. The Volunteers were on the ground for seven hours, and some of the corps did not reach London till 1 o'clock a.m. on Sunday.

The "Herald" says a night bivouac would have been much less of a privation.

The correspondent of the "Daily News" at Hong Kong says that the British force going to the North is to be smaller than was till lately intended, and regiments which had come at great expense from remote parts of India, were to remain behind. The writer alleges that our allies object to our taking the field with a force numbering numerically superior to theirs.

Lord Clyde, late Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, had arrived in Paris on his way to England.

Failures in the leather trade in the provinces continue to be announced, but they are principally connected with those of the London firms, whose credit system through bills recently came to a dead lock.

RENEWED EXCITEMENT IN LURGAN.—FURTHER ARRESTS.

LURGAN, SUNDAY, JULY 15.—This town was thrown into a state of excitement at 11 o'clock a.m. to-day, by a report that a person presented a pistol at the Roman Catholic curate when officiating at mass, and that the cap on it only exploded. The report seemed partly confirmed by the appearance of the head-constable, having a young fellow in charge, going towards the barracks. The excitement at this time was very great indeed, as the people were all coming from chapel; and, the townspeople being rather easily excited at the present time, some were running to see what was wrong, and others to know if the report circulated was true. I am happy to inform you that all this arose from a very simple circumstance. It seems three young fellows, having very little to do, were strolling in the vicinity of the chapel during second mass, and, from some cause only known to themselves, thought they would go in and see what was going on. Probably they were anxious to hear whether any reference would be made from the altar to the unhappy occurrence of Thursday evening. At all events, in they went, and seated themselves together on the ground floor. Their names are—Robert Carson, Jas. Garrett, and George Kairns, from Corkreany, near this town. After being seated for a short time—how long I have not heard, nor have I heard whether they misconducted themselves in any way—one of them got up to go out. I hear he stood a short time when he did so, and looked around him, and then proceeded towards the door, followed by his comrades. They had not reached it when a commotion arose among the congregation, got up by a very notorious character that lives near this town, that they had pistols with them, and were for doing mischief with them; and some persons, running forward at once, knocked one of them down. His two comrades ran off for the police; and, fortunately for the unfortunate fellow that was knocked down, the town-constable was at hand, and saved him from the violence he no doubt would have received. Head-constable M'Carron promptly arrived and brought him to barracks, when J. Hancock, Esq., J.P., examined into the affair, and found it to be in accordance with the above facts.

FIVE O'CLOCK.—The town is quiet, and seems likely to be so for this evening, at least; the police are scattered through the town with their batons in their hands. The excitement was so great at one time that the authorities turned out all the force armed, and marched them through the streets for about an hour; and I assure you it was not a pleasant thing to see, when all the different denominations were going to worship. Up to the moment at which I write I have not heard of the death of Murphy or M'Cann, the two men most seriously injured. The magistrates continued their inquiry on Saturday. Some further arrests of parties—it is said five—implicated in the riot have been made, and the police have warrants against a few others who are still at large.

ROSCOMMON RACES.—These races will take place on the 14th and 15th of August.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's steamship Prince Albert is at present in Cork dock, where she is getting her bottom cleaned and painted, and is expected in Galway early next week. More than half of the berths of this favourite vessel are already engaged for the 21st inst., when she will leave for New York and St. John's, Newfoundland, with passengers, cargo, and her Majesty's mails. This special notice is issued in consequence of interested parties having raised doubts in the public mind, as to the continuation of the line, in consequence of the subsidy having been transferred to the Montreal Company.—*Galway Express.*

THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT.—The London papers contain lengthened accounts of the Volunteer sham fight on Saturday last, at Camden Park, near Bromley, in Kent, and fourteen miles from London. The battle commenced at about seven o'clock on Saturday evening. The noise of battle echoed through the green slopes and woods amid which the soldier-poet, Ben Johnson, may have discussed the "disciplines of the Roman wars" with the antiquary Camden, for the latter was the owner of the park and mansion, and the former his friend and visitor. At the close of the fight both armies had had a taste of campaigning, but of nothing else. When night fell they found themselves 15 miles from London, tired and thirsty, with refreshments not to be had in that very unprovided neighbourhood, and the prospect of getting back to town very dubious. One official programme, for which, however, the Government authorities do not appear to have been responsible, had promised that after the fight refreshments would be provided at what were called the bivouac tents, in the park, "by commissariat contractors, from Captain Grant's apparatus." The field kitchens, however, were not on the ground, but at Woolwich, the Government having declined to supply the horses required to transport them. The same programme spoke of artillery as part of the forces engaged, but there were none. The space was very limited; in fact, all the movements were down the slope of one hill, and then, with a movement to the right, along and up the slope of another. The Commander-in-Chief had refused the application for artillery to be employed at such close distance, and, probably, with very good reason. There were many thousands of spectators, and the whole of the ground was not one-fourth of the space of the long valley at Aldershott. The greatest drawback, however, was the delay that retarded the action till the sun was disappearing behind the hills; another half-hour would have brought twilight; many began to believe that the affair would not take place at all, and that some fatal hitch in the proceedings had occurred. As not a detachment of either army was visible, all kinds of rumours were in circulation—of a broken-down train, of the non-arrival of most of the defending party. But, as many of the spectators had been on the ground as early as 2 o'clock, something must be allowed to impatience; it was 7 o'clock before any visible movement was made—and five hours are a long time to wait. There was a strong impression during the week that the firing of the sham fight would be dangerous, from inexperience in the ranks, and that ramrods would be flying over the field like rockets. We have not heard of a single serious accident thus caused. The Volunteers were again favoured by beautiful weather.

SNOWY RIVER GOLD FIELD.—Colonel Freeling, who was despatched about two months since to report on the gold fields at Snowy River, New South Wales, for which place a large number of people had left this colony, has just returned. The district within a wide radius of Kiandra is described as containing spots of considerable auriferous richness, not, however, offering great inducements to the poor digger, but yet likely to be worked by companies with great advantage. The country about Kiandra, it would appear, consisted of an elevated plateau, easily gained were it not for the spongy nature of the soil which has to be traversed, and not giving strong evidences of its elevation, save by the cold which prevails and the stunted character of the trees. While Colonel Freeling was there snow fell for twenty hours continuously, but soon melted again. Nothing was seen to indicate that persons could not winter there without risk of life, provided they were properly housed. Leaving Kiandra, which he had approached from the Victorian side, Colonel Freeling made for Twofold Bay, and found the Snowy River, which he had to cross three times, sufficiently swollen to be up to the saddle flaps. A few days later it would probably have been unfordable. A considerable number of Adelaide men were on the diggings at and near Kiandra, and not a few were met on the way from Twofold Bay, who could not be induced to return.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The harbour of Kingstown is again deserted by nearly all the fine craft that floated so majestically during the past week, and gave such a gay appearance to this fashionable watering-place. According to the account of a vessel which arrived at Kingstown yesterday, the gallant fleet that set sail on Saturday morning from this harbour, in the prize race to Cork, was seen by her just a little beyond the Tuscar Light. A yacht, supposed to have been the Urania, was leading, closely attended by the Wildfire, which was followed at considerable distance, by the remainder.

The following yachts sailed from Kingstown yesterday, *en route* for Cork:—Surge, Charles T. Couper, jun., Esq., R.St.G.Y.C.; Audax, J. H. Johnston, Esq., R.T.Y.C.; Heroine, Robert Batt, Esq., R.St.G.Y.C.

ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Yesterday, between two and three o'clock p.m., James Chapman, a child aged five years, residing with his grandmother, Mrs Bell, at 77, Kingstown-avenue, received a slight bruise on the temple, by the wheel of an ass' cart striking against the child's head, while he was lying on the footway, at Kingstown-avenue. The ass and cart is the property of James Breen, of Kingstown, and was driven at the time by his son, Michael Breen, to whom no blame is attached by the child's friends' the occurrence having been witnessed by a Miss Boulger, who states that it was purely accidental. The child's father is a soldier at present serving in her Majesty's army in India.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, F. T. Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Ephraim Chapman, of Monkstown-park, a servant, and Richard Garey, of Cumberland-street, Kingstown, a labourer, were brought up in custody of Constable 37 F, and charged by George Stony and Henry Monks, bailiffs, with having assaulted them, and rescuing from their custody goods seized under a sheriff's warrant, at Monkstown-park, on the 14th inst. They were bound over in their own recognisance in £5, to appear at the County Sessions, to stand their trial.

Daniel Byrne, of Callaghan's-lane, seaman, was brought up in custody of Constable 70 F, charged with being disorderly, and assaulting a woman named Mary Messet. The prisoner was ordered to pay a fine of 10s., or be imprisoned for 14 days.

Joseph Davis, Williamstown, newsvender, was fined 2s. 6d., or 48 hours' imprisonment, for wilfully throwing a stone at a boy in Upper George's-street, to the danger of public passengers.

James Kirk, of Whitepark, Arklow, lodging at present at Bryan Esmonde's, Kill-of-the-Grange, was brought up in custody of Acting-Sergeant 21 F, charged with being suspected of stealing a tweed frock coat, value 18s., from the shop of Mr. Francis Carr, 49, Lower George's street, Kingstown, on the evening of the 7th instant; also with having the same in his possession, at Rochestown-avenue, between 4 and 5 p.m., on the 15th inst., and not satisfactorily accounting for the same. He was fined £1, or to be imprisoned for one month, with hard labour, for the unlawful possession of the coat.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM TERRACE.—The following are at present sojourning at this hotel:—Robert Gordon, Esq., D.L., and Miss Gordon and *suite*; Mrs. Grubb; Miss Houghton, the Misses Carrols and *suite*; Captain and Mrs. Fawcett; D. O. C. Weeble, Esq., and Mrs. Weeble; Mr. and Mrs. Ford, and Miss Ford; F. Turner, Esq.; Mrs. Turner and Miss Turner, and *suite*; the Earl of Limerick, Viscount Glentworth; J Young, Esq.; Rev. E. Vance; Arthur Lousada, Esq., Royal North Lincoln Regiment; Captain Norris, R.N.; Mr. and Miss Bruen; M. Keating, Esq.

THE GALWAY LINE.

A deputation appointed at a meeting of shareholders in the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), held in Galway, on Friday, 13th July, consisting of George Morris, Esq., J.P., High Sheriff; Pierce Joyce, Esq., D.L., J.P.; J. W. Lynch, Esq.; and Thomas Palmer, Esq., met by appointment the Irish Committee, at 9, Eden-quay, yesterday, at one o'clock, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That we approve of the conduct of the Irish Committee in having already sent to London a deputation for the purpose of opposing, in every way, the present sale of the Government subsidy, as we are satisfied that the London directors have no legal right to transfer or sell the subsidy granted to this company without the consent of the shareholders.

Resolved—That the Irish members be respectfully and earnestly requested to attend in their places when the great national question of the Galway subsidy comes to be debated in the House of Commons, and to oppose any attempt to sell, alienate, or otherwise deprive the country of the subsidy.

Resolved—That the Irish deputation now appointed do wait upon the Irish members of Parliament, and request of them to attend in their places to advocate specially the interests of the Irish shareholders.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the shares of all directors in arrear of calls ought to be forthwith forfeited by the board of directors.

DUBLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The half-yearly general meeting of the members of the above institution was held yesterday evening, in the Lecture Hall, for the purpose of receiving the audited statement of accounts for the past half year, ended 30th June, 1860—

Mr. T. A. BOWEN in the chair.

Mr. Leech, the secretary, read the audited statement of the accounts for the past half year, ended 30th June, 1860—The income, including the balance on hands on the 1st January, 1860—viz.—£48 15s. 7d.—amounted to £389 3s. 3d. The amount expended was £288 8s. 8d., leaving a balance in treasurer's hand, as per book on 30th June, 1860, of £85 9s. 6d., and in secretary's hand of £15 10s.; total balance in hand, £100 19s. 6d. The amount of the liabilities of the institute on the 30th June, including rent to March 25th, 1860, £84 14s. 7d., leaving a balance in favour of the institute of £16 4s. 11d. But if you charge to liabilities the first and largest instalment payment as arranged by agreement with your contractor, W. Donnelly, under date 4th May—amount, £32 10s.—to be paid on the completion of his contract for the erection of your new stage and suitable rooms, the institute then would be liable for that portion of the contract, which would leave a balance against the institute of £16 5s. 1d."

Business was suspended for some time, as not a single member appeared to take part in the proceedings. When one or two persons entered, the chairman proceeded to address them, and to congratulate the institution on its flourishing condition. He said their funds were increasing, and that there was no falling off in the list of members. He also alluded to the improvements which were being at present carried out for the erection of a permanent stage in the Lecture Hall, and the building of a suitable room attached thereto.

The audit and statement of accounts were adopted.

It was resolved that four life members' cards be raffled for, on the principle of the Art Union, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of books for the library.

The Chairman, in putting this resolution, observed that their life members were on the decrease.

Mr. M'Guinness moved that a life card be presented to their architect, Mr. Bourke.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Some other business, concerning the advertisement of their proceedings in the morning papers, was then transacted, and the proceedings terminated.

THE PARTY DISTURBANCE NEAR LURGAN.

The excitement consequent on the outrageous occurrence at Derrymacash has not subsided in Lurgan or the neighbourhood. In the village where the atrocious affair took place—a mere hamlet, inhabited principally by weavers and agricultural labourers—nothing else is talked of but the event of Thursday evening. Rumours are rife—imaginary attacks apprehended on both sides, and imaginary stories are current about arming and forays utterly without foundation. A slight disturbance at the chapel in Lurgan, yesterday morning, has added to this nervous state of the public mind, the news of it having got about the country in the most exaggerated form. It appears that three young men, weavers, from Cornrainy, named James Garrett, George Cairns, and Robert Carson, went into the chapel at ten o'clock service. They sat down, and were at once observed as strangers. Having remained about fifteen minutes, they rose up as Mass was being performed by the Rev. Mr. Gribben, and went out. A woman said she saw a pistol with them, or heard it cocked. Something like a panic seized the people. The young men were immediately followed; Garrett was knocked down and kicked, Cairns was also assaulted, but got away, and Carson escaped unhurt. The police brought Cairns to the barracks for protection. J. Hancock, Esq., J.P., came there immediately, and took his depositions. Cairns stated that he and the other young men had been at a prayer meeting in the morning; that they were passing the chapel, and went into it without any specific purpose. After they had been there for some time they got sickish, and, beckoning to the other to come out, left the house. He had not got far from the chapel grounds when the assault took place. The occurrence seems, therefore, to have been [illegible] of imprudence, to say the least of it, on the one side, and unwarrantable fears on the other. Some people did not hesitate to say, others [illegible] to believe, that these young men intended to [illegible]sinate the clergyman. All this is the result of the state of feeling amongst the ignorant section of the community I have already mentioned.

Lord Lurgan and the other magistrates are most active with regard to the main affray of Thursday. Indeed the inhabitants, so far as I can ascertain, feel assured that full justice will be done in the matter by his lordship and those with whom he officiates. Five persons were arrested on Friday night. Their names are—John M'Keown, Samuel Pickering, Thomas Humphreys, Wm. Humphreys, and Thomas Cassels. They were brought before Wm. M. Miller, Esq., R.M., John Hancock, Esq., J.P., and John Greer, Esq., J.P., on Saturday morning, and, evidence having been received, they were remanded till Wednesday. These five (who are Protestants), with the other three committed on Friday, are now in Armagh County Jail, and evidence is said to be very conclusive against some of them.

Respecting the condition of the poor people who have been wounded, no favourable report can be made. They are in a most pitiful state. Dr. Hannay appears very attentive to their case. He is of opinion that neither Murphy nor M'Cann is likely to recover. Their symptoms are becoming hourly worse, and their [illegible] currently rumoured throughout the [illegible] —*Whig.*

The city of Dublin [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

CALTANISETTA, JULY 3.—Here I am in the very heart of Sicily, the capital of the interior, about equidistant from Palermo, Catania, and Girgenti. Decidedly the more I see of Sicily, the more I am inclined to class it with those countries where "all, save man, is divine." Except in Greece, I have never seen such grand features compressed in so small a space. A panorama of mountains with bold sweeps, and almost without what might be called a valley—this is the character of this central part of Sicily. The great mountain-chain of Madonia, which traverses the island from east to west, sends forth from its centre two spurs larger than the rest in a southerly direction, down to the sea towards Terranova and Modica. On the more westerly spur of the two are S. Caterina and Caltanisetta.

The scarcity of villages in this centre part makes the march of a column in the middle of summer, without tents, and in a country almost devoid of trees, except in the immediate neighbourhood of villages, a matter of serious difficulty. No movement is practicable except very early in the morning and late in the afternoon, for you must contrive to find shelter during the heat of the day, which, above all in the time of sirocco, is overpowering. The march from Vallelunga to S. Caterina across the first great spur is one of the most difficult—twenty-one Sicilian miles, or about 23 kilometres, three-fourths of which is a steep ascent. It was trying for a force composed in a great measure of young volunteers, not accustomed to marching, and only imperfectly provided with shoes. Besides this, many young and old Cacciatori carried with them the *souvenirs* of Capua and Palermo, which made matters even more serious. However, there was no choice; those unable to march could not be left behind, scattered about the country. We were too far from Palermo to send them back, so there was no alternative but to go on and reach Caltanisetta as fast as possible.

While at Alia the committee asked the commander of the column to delay his departure to Vallelunga, in order to assist in the organisation of the National Guard. The object of the column being political as well as military, the thing could not be well refused. The order to depart in the evening of the 30th was consequently countermanded, and the departure fixed for the next morning at dawn. This entailed great inconvenience, for if the column could have left Alia as it was originally fixed, in the evening, it would have reposed the night and the whole day at Vallelunga before beginning the long ascent towards S. Caterina; while by departing next morning it had either to loiter in the woods or halt, and have only a few hours of rest during the day which was scarcely sufficient preparation for the long *etape*.

The most vexatious circumstance was that in the end nothing was done towards the organisation of the National Guard. As in most other localities in Sicily, there is a tendency on the part of the resident "galantuomini"—mostly petty nobles and great "fermiers"—to have in their own people elected as officers, and thus to have the National Guard in their hands. The people who form the mass of the force are, of course, little inclined to yield to these pretensions, and invariably find those who encourage them in their resistance. The presence of the column seemed a good opportunity for the former to carry the elections by a "coup de main." A great part of the people were occupied with the harvest, and scattered all over the neighbourhood; so that, in spite of the notification in the morning, out of 850 inscribed, not more than 70 or 80 appeared in the church which had been chosen as the place of "reunion" for the election. The commander and the officers of the column, having been invited, without suspecting anything of the local jealousies, vied with each other in giving the best advice respecting the way to set about the organisation. The "galantuomini" and their party, who formed the majority present, listened with great attention, and seemed quite disposed to follow their suggestions. The first thing which excited suspicion was the presiding request addressed to the commander of the column to remain during the election—a thing which the latter, of course, refused to do. He had scarcely left the place when the other party, who until then had been kept back, protested against the election on that day, as scarcely one-third of the electors were present, and the rest had not received due notice. The "galantuomini" and their party, afraid of a "row," which would have unveiled their schemes, gave in, and thus the election was deferred.

Although short, the march of next morning was fatiguing, on account of the oppressive calm at dawn and a strong sirocco during the day. The character of the country was the same as that through which we had passed before—grand mountain slopes, cultivated to the top, with almost a complete absence of trees and water, which gave to the whole the air of an over-fed, plethoric body. When we approached the gardens of Vallelunga and descended towards the town we found people and magistrates awaiting our arrival, and with their flags and cheers frightening our steeds, which seemed to have been reared by the Neapolitan Government, so startled were they at the cries of "Viva la Liberta!" "Viva Garibaldi!" "Viva l'Unione Italiana!"

On the little square before the church were already the white tents of M. Alexandre Dumas, *historiographe* and *grand-cuisinier* of the Etat-Major; and I will say that if the column owes as much to M. Dumas in his first as it does in his last capacity. Badly would the Etat-Major have fared had it not been for his care and that of Corrate Tasca, a Sicilian gentleman, who has great property in the neighbourhood, and who accompanied him on his tour.

The day was one of the most oppressive, and evening brought no change for the better. Yet it was necessary to continue the march. About six o'clock the column was in marching order, but the number of carts which had already become necessary, and the general air of fatigue, did not augur well for the march. That elasticity of step which had hitherto distinguished the Cacciatori, old and young, had in no way under the influence of oppressive heat, without a breath of wind, and for the first time that air of languor was apparent which distinguishes the regular conscript soldier in march from the young volunteer full of spirit and lightly accoutred. Vallelunga, as the name itself indicates, lies at the entrance of a long valley at the foot of the main chain of the Madonia, and is traversed by the first rivulets of one of the most considerable rivers of Sicily, the Platani, which enters the sea between Liana and Girgenti.

After a few miles in a valley, which is narrow as well as long, and is enclosed between high mountains, the river is traversed by a stone bridge. After a short though three or four miles had been passed, there was a general rush towards the river to find water, which is rather difficult at this time of the year. Fortunately the assertion of the guides that the river contained nothing but stagnant water, proved untrue, but had it been otherwise, it would have been impossible to restrain our thirsty volunteers. After passing the bridge the first ascent begins, short, but rather difficult. By the time the top of it had been reached, night had set in, still and calm, with a glorious moon above, but without a breath of air. It was almost insupportable, even to those who were on horseback. The columns of dust which the march of the troops raised in the ill-kept, parched road remained suspended long after the extensive line had passed; still the majority kept up their pluck, and many a footworn and weary youth flagged after the column rather than be left behind. But the sight of the many carts with sick began, nevertheless, to exercise considerable attraction on the weary troop, and at each halt there were numerous applicants to cars from among the young volunteers. The old Cacciatori and the Swiss company of sixteen marched away as if they were in the best condition. It often struck me that the country people have very indifferent ideas of distances which are the most familiar to them; thus, according to their account, it was only a couple of miles to the top—elastic miles they were, to be sure—and we thought the ascent never would have ended. Had it not been for this general longing to arrive at the Fondaco, or inn of Landro, where the bivouac had been prepared, there would have been much to admire on the road, which winds up on the side of a gorge traversed by a torrent, passing now close to it, and now behind the rocks. After the long succession of cultivated mountain slopes, one would have felt considerable relief in seeing at last some rocks, but, as I said before, no one was disposed to admire anything, and every one felt that ill-humour coming over him which seizes you when you toil without seeing an end to your toil.

However, as all things come to an end, so did the ascent to the Fondaco di Landro, an inn close to the top of the mountain ridge, where a by-road diverges towards Rezzutano. It reminded me strongly of an Eastern caravanserai—a long building with stabling below and a suit of rooms along corridors, at one end a court containing a fountain surrounded by a high wall and a strong entrance-gate, the whole calculated more for security than comfort. One of the neighbouring convents had promised to send from his farm cheese and wine, but had not kept its word; nothing remained, therefore, for the troops but bread—which they had brought with them—water, and what little else could be found in the inn itself. But most of the volunteers were so tired that after a drink of water they camped without even thinking of lighting a bivouac fire. In general, Italians have not that mania for bivouac fires which more northerly and easterly people have, for whom it is a kind of necessity almost as great as bread and water. Nevertheless, as the moon shone brightly, the camping before the the worn-looking building with the artillery and carts drawn up in a line along the road, and a few tall trees scattered about, formed a picturesque scene.

We arrived at 11 p.m., and it was midnight before all were at rest. Reveille sounded again at 3 a.m., and difficult it was, to-be-sure, to get the column started. Many more applicants had presented themselves for carts than could be accommodated, and the result was, that nine-tenths had to be left behind until carts could be sent up to fetch them. In the midst of the night the mounted National Guard of Santa Caterina came to meet the column, and present its respects. As the vedettes announced the dust they were sent forward to announce our arrival.

The day was just breaking when we reached the top of the pass, unrolling one of the finest panoramas I have ever seen. The difficulty for some time was to fix the eye in any particular direction, so wonderful was the effect of this sea of mountains; but soon all eyes were directed towards the East, where the gigantic mass of Mount Etna appeared towering high above all its companions, and showing its rugged sides regularly striped with bands of snow. We were more than 3,000 feet above the sea, in the middle ground rose the chain of the Madonia to a height of 5,000 or 6,000 feet; and yet far away in the background there was the giant of volcanoes, rising above all; a little to the right two other mountains, isolated like the giant, but truncated at the top and surmounted by the steeples of churches and towers, next attracted attention. They were Castel Giovanni and Caltanisetta, the former of which is called, in popular parlance, the *navel* of Sicily. Before, behind, right and left, a confusion of mountains, all cultivated, and, in spite of their height, showing no rock, only close to the road on the top of the ridge there peeped out from the rich soil layers of quartz, exhibiting all the contortions of a mass acted upon by volcanic agency. The layers were not more than about half an inch thick, with beautiful crystals, each layer being regularly separated from the underlying by a layer of earth. Not another kind of rock was visible anywhere; even the little bridges on the road were constructed of it.

Santa Catherina lies just on the other side of the pass, and nestles, like most similar towns, in the side of the mountain. The National Guard, magistrates, and people were all out to meet and cheer the column, to the great distress and confusion of our steeds. All had been prepared for our reception. The town offered meat and wine to the troops, and every one enjoyed the welcome halt. In order to keep up appearances before entering the town, all had been ordered down from the carts. During the day a deputation came from Caltanisetta, bringing a letter of welcome from the Governor to the Commander, and forwarding him that the town begged him to allow all the soldiers and officers to be treated the next day.

Caltanisetta has always had the credit of being one of the most prejudiced and Bourbonic towns. Indeed, in 1810, the neighbouring communes, led by the Duke of San Cataldo, came to reduce the recalcitrant town. As for prejudices, they still exist to a formidable extent, but either the town wants to allay suspicion, or else it has changed in character, for rarely had troops a more enthusiastic reception than ours had yesterday. Half the town, a well-organised battalion of National Guards, the authorities, with bands and flags, came out to meet us, and although yet but indifferently accoutred, and numbering many infirm, the column winding down the road, accompanied by the masses, produced a charming effect. At the entrance of the town a triumphal arch had been improvised. As for the town itself, it seemed to be metamorphosed. One of the features which must strike every one in the interior of Sicily is the absence of women. You may go about on an ordinary day for hours without seeing any, except—what you don't much care to see—an old hag. This seclusion is, no doubt, a relic of Greek and Arab customs, many of which you can find in this part of the world.

Enthusiasm had broken through every custom and law, and had brought out, I think, every woman in the place, the lower classes, with their black shawls over their heads, standing *en masse* on all the platforms before churches and convents, while those of the upper classes had taken forcible possession of all windows and balconies, to the almost complete exclusion of the stronger sex. The crowns, bouquets, and flowers came down in showers, so that there was a general revolution among the hero of the Etat-Major, which, however, ended in every one of them acquiescing in carrying a number of crowns of flowers on his head. While the eye had thus plenty to satisfy it, our ears were positively deafened by martial music, ringing of bells, rolling of drums, sounds of bugles, and cheering and shouting.

The reception was decidedly brilliant. In the afternoon the officers were feasted in the municipal palace, where already a striking caricature of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel had been hung up in the identical place where a few days before Bombetta's portrait figured. The troops had their dinner at the Convent of Jesuits. A commission had been specially chosen to arrange it.

In the afternoon a request came to the officers to assist at the entry of St. Michel, the patron saint, into the town. He had been good enough to defer his entry from the 29th in regard to the passage of the troops, and now his agents asked for a guard of honour. This was a serious matter for Lombard volunteers, not a few of whom had fought at Rome. Every subterfuge was therefore used to decline this honour of accompanying the saint. But his chief agent, the town notary, impudent as a fly, and persevering as a leech, at last obtained permission to recruit as many volunteers as would come, and was successful among the Siciliani, who assembled to the strength of a company. The town would have been in grief had there been no troops to accompany the saint, and who knows what this latter might have devised in his wrath? For you must know that S. Michel of Caltanisetta is a powerful saint, and that if Palermo were taken it was owing to his co-operation. The asceticism of the cathedral, and after him the whole population, affirm that every night during the fight the saint disappeared, to their great fright and distress. At last these nocturnal excursions ceased, and the day after the news arrived of the taking of Palermo. How could any one doubt about who took Palermo?

But this is nothing. Once the Neapolitan police tried to stop the procession, which attracts large masses of the people; cavalry charged and cut down those who were carrying the saint, but in vain; the bearers were shielded by the saint; no blow went through, but left only a red mark, which may be still seen on the shoulders and arms of many of the devotees. At last the indiscreet behaviour of the soldiery aroused the anger of the saint; a great storm was the consequence, which so frightened the soldiers that they all ran away, and the saint was quietly carried back to the cathedral.

The origin of the procession is itself in consequence of a miracle in 1637, when cholera was raging in Caltanisetta, and no art of the doctors could arrest it. Some pious people devised a procession to a little chapel half a mile out of the town. The saint remained there for eight days, and when he re-entered the town the genius of cholera fled away. In memory of this miracle the statue is carried every year to the same chapel, which since that time has been considerably enlarged.

The procession was one of the most curious sights—a mixture of absurdity, idolatry, and religious devotion, such as I have rarely witnessed. The streets through which the procession had to pass were lined with masses of the devotees, who were anxiously expecting the great moment, and had almost forgotten red blouses and Garibaldi hats for a time. At last it approached. First the devotees of each religious community bearing torches, and followed by the body of acolytes, Capuchins, Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and others, whose name is legion, each preceded by a cross-bearer; last, the whole chapter of the cathedral with their dark red capes, and immediately behind, carried by thirty or forty men, the wooden image of the saint himself, with a crimson cloak embroidered with gold, the figure of the saint, as well as the evil one at his feet, exhibiting strong traces of renovation, particularly the fair locks of S. Michel and the grin of Satan. After the saint came the National Guard and the volunteers from our Cacciatori.

Every one threw himself down when the grotesque figure passed; while those around vied with each other who should have the privilege of carrying the conqueror of Palermo. No Buddhism could exhibit a more spectacle of idolatry, and the next day's entry, on his usual places in the cathedral, and the town went on rejoicing. Illuminations, bands of music, transparencies, with caricatures of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, and considerable absence from roll-call, were the last events of the day.

For a town which had made such joyful demonstrations, the hospital accommodations are rather poor. After a sanitary visit, 70 Cacciatori were sent there, but found very little provision. Old monks in the whole large building, a good many insects in the beds, and not much more in the way of comfort. In a short time, however, the evil was remedied, and from all one could see, it was a fault more due to ignorance than any indisposition on the part of the authorities.

To-morrow the municipality intend to give a ball to the officers in the town-hall.

The column will probably remain here for a week to recruit and supply the things in which it is deficient. It was got ready in such a hurry that much remains to be done now. Unfortunately, the place offers few resources, and it will require much good-will and activity to get anything.

JULY 6.—Although there has been a great deal done to clear away the ruins occasioned by shells and fire since I left the good city of Palermo, yet sufficient remained for any one to judge how heavy has been the punishment inflicted by King Bomba-tes. Every day corpses were disinterred, charred and blackened, showing how many have been the innocent victims of impotent revenge, while the offensive smell still remaining in the neighbourhood of other ruins, leaves no doubt that many more must be lying underneath, not a few of whom, probably, have been buried there alive. Not a morning passed without bringing women and children in black into the Dictator's room, the relicts of the victims made by the Neapolitan police. Huge is the sum which the Commission of Damages has already verified, and none are as yet judge of the total amount of waste of property caused by the most brutal war of the country. Go through the country and you will see one of the most fertile regions of the globe inhabited scantily, with scarcely a road or any other sign of civilisation, so that the island, which has a history of three successive periods of splendour and civilisation, is now further back than almost any other country of Europe, and contains scarcely the number of inhabitants which once dwelt in the single town of Palermo.

Yet all these tangible signs of Neapolitan rule, however strong, give but a feeble picture of what Sicily has been reduced to; it is only by coming into closer contact with the people, with all classes of society, that you see with a shudder what this miasma was. It was a crime against the whole human race. Others have killed the body and destroyed the prosperity of their subjects, but the Neapolitans stand alone in the art of debasing the spirit and corrupting the mind of a whole people, naturally intelligent and capable of high development. A few years ago good government would soon have made Sicily one of the richest countries; national prosperity would soon have reposed in the island; but it will take many long years before the debasing marks of servitude will disappear from the spirit and character of this population. Every national quality has been perverted so as to become a vice, while every bad disposition received a formidable development. Fortunately for the Sicilians, there was one thing which all the devices of this Satanic system could not alter; and this was the temperature of Sicilian blood, no well-organised system of physical misery could reduce it sufficiently to lose all power of reaction, and thus produce stagnation and exhaustion, while no system of repression and castigation could tame it. It goes sometimes to fearful lengths in all its native Arab vigour, showing out what was therein, and preserving the germ of regeneration. But it is just in these fits of energy that you see the effects of Neapolitan misrule.

The most powerful engines were misery, ignorance, corruption, and terror—the receipt, in one word, of Van Amburg for taming wild beasts.

Hunger stands first in the list. It was difficult enough to apply this remedy in a country so exuberantly fertile as Sicily is, yet the most has been done with it, and with considerable success as regards the immense majority of the population. The political and economical circumstances of the country were unfavourable. In spite of the abolition of tenure on the part of the peasantry, it is a reality as nowhere in Europe preserved more of its features than in Sicily. The old aristocratic families have lost all political position with respect to the Government, but have retained in great measure their extensive property, and hold it on feudal tenure, which makes transfer, alienation, and subdivision of property almost impossible. The same has been the case with the colossal possessions of the clergy and the monastic orders, which in number and power are at least equal to those once existing in Spain. They possess fully one-third of the soil of Sicily, while all the rest belongs to 1,500 or 1,600 families in very unequal proportion, a score or so having territories surpassing in extent many a German principality. Small independent property, the most active and enterprising in other countries, is thus scarcely known in the island. The concentration of so much landed property in the hands of so few made it impossible for these few to attend to the management of it, and it has almost universally passed into the hands of "*fermiers*." These latter, paying comparatively little to the proprietors, naturally tried to make the most of their bargain; and I need not say that they succeeded. In every place you come to in the interior you find two or more of these families who have enriched themselves while the owners of the property have become poorer. As you arrive you can see their houses stand out like giants among the hovels in which the rest of the population dwell. The latter are divided into two classes; about one-third are what are called "agricoli,"—men who have a certain amount of stock, and labour on the soil, sharing the produce with the "fermier," while the rest are employed as labourers who live from hand to mouth.

The great proprietors of Sicily were blind enough not to see that by such a system they were working against their own prosperity, and that a smaller but better cultivated property would be much more productive. The Government naturally took good care not to open their eyes; on the contrary, it did everything to strengthen and develope this unhealthy tendency. While it destroyed everything else in law and institutions, it never touched this point, and only took care to show the economical system in all its perfection by throwing any obstacle in the way of material improvement.

The want of roads in Sicily has almost become proverbial, and yet you must know that perhaps no other country has paid so heavily for making roads. The only three carriageable roads which exist in the island might have been paved with ducats, while many other roads have been paid for without ever being made. The system followed was that prevailing in Turkey. The communes and districts represented that they wanted a certain road, and were ready to pay and construct it. The answer was invariably to get the money together. When this was done the Government engineers took the money and the trouble of making these roads; a little survey and stir, and every thing was found to be in order for the passage of the royal family